

No. C-103/8/2006-JP

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

विदेश मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

नई दिल्ली
NEW DELHI

फाइल नं०
FILE NO.

C-103/8/2006-JP

खण्ड

VOLUME

टिप्पणियां/पत्राचार
NOTES/CORRESPONDENCE

विषय

Subject

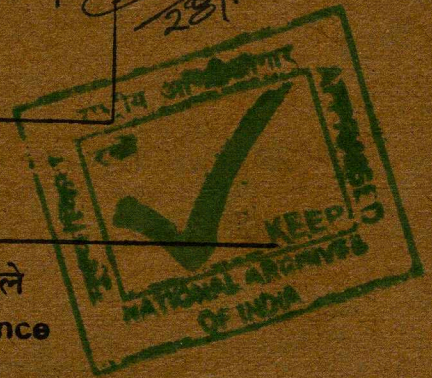
Ashes of Subhash Chandra Bose
at Renkaji Temple, Tokyo

keep 23/12/15

पिछले हवाले
Previous Reference

बाद के हवाले
Later Reference

Declassified



[CORR-P-1-113]
Total 113

(अरुण कुमार चटर्जी)
(ARUN KUMAR CHATTERJEE)
संयुक्त सचिव (सी.एन.सी.)
Joint Secretary (CNV)
विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली
Ministry of External Affairs
New Delhi

Sanjay Panda
Deputy Chief of Mission



सं. सचिव (ई.ए.) का
JS (EA)'s Office
डायरी नं./Dy. No. 5456
दिनांक/Date..... 9/9/13

Embassy of India, Tokyo
भारत का राजदूतावास, टोक्यो

103/8/2006

~~SECRET~~

No.Tok/Pol/103/17/2007

30 August 2013

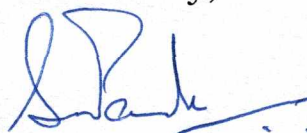
Dear Sir,

Every year on 18 August, the Renkoji Temple holds a memorial service for Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. This is the only day in the year when the doors of the temple are open to the public.

The 69th memorial service for Netaji was held at the Renkoji Temple on 18 August 2013. Counsellor (Pol) Shri T.N. Anantha Krishna represented the Mission at the event. I am forwarding a note recorded by him for Ministry's information and record.

Warm regards,

Yours sincerely,


(Sanjay Panda)

Shri Gautam Bambawale
Joint Secretary (EA)
Ministry of External Affairs
New Delhi

hb
18/9/13

JS(EA)

Poo
18.9.13

GO(PK)

(2)

~~SECRET~~

Embassy of India
Tokyo

Subject:- Memorial Service for Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at Renkoji Temple -
Sunday, 18 August 2013 at 1300 hrs

As instructed by Ambassador, I attended the 69th Memorial Service for Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose held at the Renkoji Temple on Sunday, 18th August 2013 at 1300 hrs. The Memorial Service was attended by about 120 persons. Mr. Yuji Hara and Mr. Koichi Aoyama of Japan India Association (JIA) were present. According to them, Ambassadors of Japan to India Amb. Hiroshi Hirabayashi and Amb. Eiijiro Noda could not attend the Memorial Service due to their preoccupations. Members of the Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Academy, academicians, researchers and a large number of members of the local Indian community and Japanese well wishers were present. A journalist from Sankei Shimbun and former Consul General of Japan to Mumbai were also present. A flower basket sent across by former PM Mr. Yoshiro Mori on behalf of the JIA was prominently displayed on the altar.

2. The Memorial Service was conducted by the Chief Priest of Renkoji Temple, Rev. Kyozen Mochizuki. While thanking the 40 Indians and 80 Japanese who were present, Rev. Mochizuki said, because of Netaji's brave attitude towards his efforts for achieving independence for India such a large number of people have gathered for the Memorial Service. The mortal remains of Netaji have been stored in the Renkoji Temple since the days of three former Chief Priests of the Temple and in view of the excellent relations between India and Japan, Renkoji Temple will keep them until the Government of India will be ready to accept the same officially and Renkoji Temple will look forward to that day.

3. I left the Temple immediately after the Memorial Service which lasted for 40 minutes.

Submitted for kind information.

Thirusha

(T.N. Anantha Krishna)
Counsellor (Pol)

19.8.2013
21

~~DCM~~

~~Ambassador~~

CCD/HO

LP
21/8/13

Thank you
Please forward to EA Division

I have forwarded to JS(EA). ALW
Pls. see to filing. LP
29/8
30/8/13

408/JS(EA)/2013
22/01**Keshab Bhattacharjee**

Advocate

High Court, Calcutta

Bar Association Room No.4

Residence :

Flat A-7/5, Happy Nook

EKTP-IV, Kolkata-700107

Ph-98301-31238

2442-3079

E-mail-keshab1000@rediffmail.com

Date : 18.01.2013

To

1. The Principal Secretary
Prime Minister's Office
Govt. of India
South Block,
New Delhi-110001

2. The Secretary
Ministry of Home Affairs
Govt. of India
North Block
New Delhi -110001

Ministry of External Affairs
Govt. of India
South Block
New Delhi -110001

Diary No. 704 EAM/20...13
Dated 27/1/13

Ph. file

ou. 3. 13

20/1/13

Smt. Madhu

Sub: Handing over of so-called ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose to Netaji Research Bureau at Netaji Bhavan, Kolkata on 23.01.2013 in flagrant violation of solemn order of Division Bench of Hon'ble High Court at Calcutta.

Dear Sir,

It has come to our knowledge through news-paper report that on 23.01.2013 at Netaji Bhavan, Elgin Road, Kolkata the so-called ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, said to have been kept at Renkoji Temple, Japan, will be handed over to Netaji Research Bureau

It is pertinent to point out that at Netaji Bhavan in the birth anniversary celebration of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose the Hon'ble President of India will inaugurate the birthday celebration of Netaji on 20.01.2013 at 10-15 A.M.

Mission has reported that there is no such information available with the Mission.

Check with E/ETokyo

22/1/13

JS(EA-I)

JS(EA)

US(EAM)-Shri Rasing

DS(EA-I)

28/1/13

28.1.13

JS(BAMO)

17/1/13

PS to EAM

Is this true?
Grateful for your
comments.

JS(EAM)

Pls take it up
with
concerned

PS to EAM
21/1/13

-2-

That it is important to mention that in a public interest litigation relating to so-called ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the matter being W.P. No.1805 of 1997 the Division Bench presided over by the then Hon'ble Chief Justice Prabha Shankar Misra sitting with the Hon'ble Justice Barin Ghosh was pleased to pass the order on 7.4.1998, inter alia :

"It is ordered that before accepting the ashes which are allegedly kept at the Renkoji Temple, Japan as that of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the Government of India shall obtain full particulars and evidence and satisfy itself about the genuineness of the claim that the ashes kept at the Renkoji Temple at Japan are that of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and take the people of India in confidence"

That the attempt of handing over so-called ashes of Netaji to Netaji Research Bureau is an act which runs contrary to the solemn order of High Court at Calcutta and the Hon'ble President of India will inaugurate the birthday celebration and if the ashes are handed over, in that event it would be a contumacious act and you will be liable to be prosecuted under the Contempt of Court's Act 1971.

As such I am requesting you to do the needful so that the so-called ashes are not handed over and the Hon'ble Court's order is not violated.

Yours faithfully

Keshab Bhattacharjee
Keshab Bhattacharjee
Advocate

4871/JS(EA)/12
24/2

15960/FS/2012 (5)
24/08



103/8/2006

प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय
Prime Minister's Office

नई दिल्ली - 110101
New Delhi - 110101

Sub: LETTER OF Sh. ANIL NARENDRA & OTHERS
PRATAP BHAWAN, 5, BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG, NEW DELHI-02

A letter dated 20-07-2012 received in this office from Sh. ANIL NARENDRA & OTHERS is forwarded herewith for action as appropriate.

4

[PAVAN MALVIYA]
SECTION OFFICER

FOREIGN SECRETARY, M/O EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

PMO ID No.1/3/2012-PMP2/417805 dated 21-08-2012

~~JS LEA~~

hb
24/8/12

~~JS LEA~~

P
27.8.12

~~SO (JK)~~

A
27/8/12
Smt. Madhy



श्री देवोत्थान सेवा समिति (पंजी)

का०.: प्रताप भवन, (नजदीक महाशय कृष्ण मार्ग), 5, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली - 110 002

दूरभाष : 23724243, 66300872, 66300875, टेलीफैक्स : 23312507

मोबाइल : 9811267780, 9899226223, 9810019673

वेब : <http://www.devasthanamsewasamiti.com>

क्रमांक 240/श्री देवोत्थान/12



दिनांक 20-07-12

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी,

सादर नमस्कार!

निवेदन यह है, कि समिति पिछले दस वर्षों से राजधानी दिल्ली सहित पूरे भारत व पड़ोसी मुल्क पाकिस्तान से भी उन 'अस्थियों' को एकत्रित कर उनका विसर्जन बिना किसी धर्म सम्प्रदाय के भेदभाव के श्री गंगा जी में करती आई है, जिनका अपना कोई नहीं होता या फिर उन हुतात्माओं की अस्थियां वर्षों से श्मशान घाट में रखी मोक्ष का इंतजार करती है। महोदय, समिति निस्वार्थ भाव से भारतीय सत्य सनातन संस्कृति के अनुसार वैदिक मंत्रों से 100 किलो दूध की धारा के साथ हरिद्वार के कनखल स्थित सतीघाट पर उनका विसर्जन करती है। प्रतिवर्ष पितृपक्ष (श्राद्धों) में ये भव्य शोभायात्रा बैंड बाजों व झांकियों के साथ निकाली जाती है और सबसे बड़ी बात ये है कि लोकतंत्र के चौथे स्तम्भ रूपी मीडिया के डेली प्रताप ग्रुप के संपादक, वरिष्ठ पत्रकार व समिति के अध्यक्ष श्री अनिल नरेन्द्र के नेतृत्व में इस पूरे पुण्य कार्य को करते हैं।

महामहिम जी, हमारी जानकारी के अनुसार भारत के वीर सपूत नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की अस्थियां भी जापान की राजधानी टोक्यो स्थित रनकोजी मंदिर में सुरक्षित रखी है, जिनका भारत सरकार को अपने देश लाने का कोई विचार नहीं है, चूंकि हमारी संस्था बिना किसी भेदभाव के इस कार्य को करती आई है और ये कार्य करोड़ों भारतवासियों की भावना का प्रतीक है, इसलिए आप जापान सरकार को हमारी संस्था को सहयोग कर नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस की अस्थियों में से कुछ अस्थियां भारत की पवित्र नदी पतित पावनी गंगा में विसर्जन के लिए मिल जाएगी, तो न केवल नेताजी की आत्मा को शांति मिलेगी, बल्कि विकसित देश जापान में भी बार-बार हो रही प्राकृतिक त्रासदियों से भी उनको मुक्ति मिल सकेगी। महोदय, आप यदि इस पुण्य कार्य में सहयोग करेंगे, तो समिति सदैव आपकी आभारी रहेगी।

माननीय डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी
प्रधानमंत्री, भारत सरकार
7, रेसकोर्स, नई दिल्ली-11

अनिल नरेन्द्र

अनिल नरेन्द्र (अध्यक्ष)

मो. 09810014683

विजय शर्मा (महामंत्री)

मो. 09811267780

वंदना शर्मा (प्रैस सैक्रेटरी)

मो. 09899226223

MAA

3589354

सांध्य

वीर अर्जुन
लोकप्रिय सांध्य दैनिक

प्रताप भवन, (नजदीक महाशय कृष्ण मार्ग),

5, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली - 110 002

फोन : 23724243, 66300872, 66300875 टेलीफैक्स : 23312507

ई-मेल : sandhya_virarjun@yahoo.com

❧ Shri Devo Uthan Sewa Samiti

Shri Devo Uthan Sewa Samiti is a group of people who have devoted themselves for a sacred mission - the Mission to provide "Mukti" to the soul of the unidentifiable deceased whose 'Asthi' lie unclaimed in the store of cremation ground. According to our ancient Vedas, the 'Asthi' or the ashes obtained after cremating the deads, must be immersed in the Holy River, the Ganges, for the deliverance of souls from sins. When the remains are immersed into the river, the soul of the deceased is blessed and rests in peace for eternity.

The Samiti organises 'ASTHI KALASH YATRA' every year in the month of September in 'PITRA PAKSHA' to take the Asthis that it collects from the cremation grounds of India as well as abroad.

Anil Narendra

क्या है ये पुण्य कार्य :- संसार में मां के गर्भ से प्रत्येक मनुष्य जन्म जरूर लेता है लेकिन उसके कुछ कर्म इस प्रकार के हो जाते हैं, कि अंत समय उसे संसार से लावारिस होकर मृत्यु शैया पर शयन करना पड़ता है, अंतिम संस्कार भी हो जाता है, लेकिन उसके बाद उस मानव रूपी प्राणी की अस्थियां दिल्ली एनसीआर सहित भारत के विभिन्न रमशान घाटों के अस्थि गृहों में वर्षों से गंगा में मोक्ष पाने के लिए छटपटाती रहती है, समिति इसी पुण्य कार्य को पिछले कई वर्षों से करवाकर हजारों लाखों लावारिसों के वारिस बनकर बैडबाजों, दिव्य झांकियों व अस्थि कलश रथ पर इन कलशों को विराजमान कर सैकड़ों श्रद्धालुओं के साथ जाकर हरिद्वार स्थित कनखल के सतीघाट पर श्री गंगा जी में 100 किलो दूध की धारा व वैदिक रीति के अनुसार इन सभी का विसर्जन कराकर उन्हें मोक्ष के मार्ग पर सद्गति देती है। पितृपक्ष के दौरान इस दो दिवसीय आयोजन में आप भी सहयोग कर पुण्य लाभ कमा सकते हैं।

अस्थि कलशों की अनुमानित संख्या :

पहली यात्रा - 2003 - 4.183, दूसरी यात्रा - 2004 - 10.288, तीसरी यात्रा - 2005 - 12.467, चौथी यात्रा - 2006 - 16.232, पांचवी यात्रा - 2007 - 12.525, छठी यात्रा - 2008 - 6.183, सातवी यात्रा - 2009 - 7.887, आठवी यात्रा - 2010 - 10.971, नौवीं स्पेशल यात्रा - 2011 में पाकिस्तान से आई 135 अस्थि कलश, दसवी यात्रा - 2011 - 6709

ग्यारहवी यात्रा - 2012 - 5 अक्टूबर, 2012 (शुक्रवार) को प्रातः 10 बजे आई.टी.ओ. से हरिद्वार के लिए रवाना होगी और 6 अक्टूबर 2012 को इन सभी अस्थि कलशों को विसर्जन हरिद्वार में किया जाएगा।

* लक्ष्य *

कहते हैं पितृर्षों की जिस पर कृपा हो जाए वो उस व्यक्ति व उस परिवार को धनधान्य व सुख समृद्धि से परिपूर्ण कर देते हैं और यदि पितृ नाराज हो जाए, तो घर में क्लेश, बीमारी या वंश का आगे न बढ़ने का कारण बन जाते हैं। शास्त्रानुसार इसी उद्देश्य को सार्थक करते हुए समिति के अध्यक्ष श्री अनिल नरेन्द्र ने समिति की बैठक में प्रस्ताव रखा, कि क्यों न हिन्दुस्तान के अलावा विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीय मूल के नागरिकों की अंतिम इच्छा (हरिद्वार में गंगा जी में अस्थि विसर्जन प्रक्रिया) को संपूर्ण किया जाए। समिति ने न केवल इस सुझाव को माना, बल्कि इस कार्य को पूर्ण करने के लिए सर्वप्रथम पाकिस्तान से अस्थियां लाने का प्रयास शुरू हो गया। जब यह संकल्प किया गया तो मन में कई सवाल उठ रहे थे कि कैसे होगा। परन्तु जब कार्य नेक हो तो ईश्वर की संपूर्ण कृपा रहती है। एक दिन समिति के महासचिव विजय शर्मा ने एक समाचार पत्र में एक समाचार देखा, कि पाकिस्तान में 128 हिन्दुओं के अस्थि कलश पिछले 40 वर्षों से श्री गंगा जी में विसर्जन के लिए रखे हुए हैं। इस समाचार के साथ एक चित्र छपा था जिसमें धुंधला सा पता लिखा था। बस, फिर क्या था विजय शर्मा ने इसकी सूचना समिति के अध्यक्ष अनिल नरेन्द्र को दी, फिर समिति कि सभा हुई जिसमें विजय शर्मा को पूर्ण अधिकार दिया गया कि वे पाकिस्तान के महंत जी से संपर्क स्थापित करें और उनको हिन्दुस्तान लाकर श्री गंगा जी में विसर्जन कराये। इस बार समिति एक बार फिर भारत के सपूत नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की अस्थियों को जापान की राजधानी टोक्यो से लाकर भारत की पवित्र भूमि पर श्री गंगा जी में प्रवाहित करने का संकल्प है जिसके लिए हर संभव प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

दानदाता के प्रयोग हेतु कूपन

श्रीमान/श्रीमती निवासी

..... स्वेच्छा से इस पुण्य कार्य के लिए अपने योगदान के रूप में रुपये बतौर नगद/चेक/ड्राफ्ट/पि आईर द्वारा भेज रहा हूँ /रही हूँ। यह दान देकर हम भी इस पुण्य कार्य में भागीदार बनना चाहते हैं।

नोट : दानराशि आयकर अधिनियम की धारा-80 जी के तहत छूट प्राप्त है।

र = मात्र

हस्ताक्षर



श्री देवोत्थान सेवा समिति (पंजी.)

प्रताप भवन, 5 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग
(नजदीक महाश्वर कृष्ण मार्ग) आई.टी.ओ. नई दिल्ली-110002

फोन : 23724243, 66300872,
66300875 टेलीफैक्स : 23312507
वेबसाइट : www.devouthansewasamiti.org



पाकिस्तान के कराची
शहर से आए 40
वर्ष पुराने आस्था के
135 अस्थि कलश

जापान के रनकोजी मंदिर में
आज भी संरक्षित है नेताजी
सुभाष चंद्र बोस की अस्थियां



मां गंगा के आंचल में 'मोक्ष' का धाम

'अस्थि कलश विसर्जन यात्रा'

(दिनांक : 5-6 अक्टूबर 2012)
(पितृपक्ष की सबसे बड़ी व महान ऐतिहासिक यात्रा)

:- विशेष :-

इस बार समिति का यह प्रयास है कि भारत के महान
सपूत नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस की अस्थियों को जापान (टोक्यो)
स्थित रनकोजी मंदिर में रखी उनकी अस्थियों को भारत
लाकर उन्हें हरिद्वार के पावन तट पर विधिपूर्वक विसर्जन करें।

संस्था के पदाधिकारी

अनिल नरेन्द्र (अध्यक्ष), जूही नरेन्द्र (वरिष्ठ उपाध्यक्ष), आदित्य नरेन्द्र (उपाध्यक्ष)
विजय शर्मा (महामंत्री), पं. आरडी मिश्रा (सचिव), प्रदीप (कोषाध्यक्ष)
अनिल शुक्ला (सह कोषाध्यक्ष), वंदना शर्मा (प्रेस सफ्रेटरी)
सदस्यगण : एमएम मेहता, अफीक अहसन



जनभावना के
सम्मान पर अपील



हमें भी पितृदोष से मुक्ति चाहिए!

विश्व के अनूठे एवं महानतम कार्य से जुड़ने के लिए हमारे पास निरंतर प्रबुद्ध
लोगों के फोन आ रहे हैं और वे तन, मन और धन के सहयोग से पितृपक्ष में प्रतिवर्ष
निकाली जाने वाली 'अस्थि कलश विसर्जन यात्रा' में अपना सहयोग देकर महानुभावों
की जनभावना का सम्मान करते हुए अपील की है, कि जो भी व्यक्ति इस पुण्य कार्य
में सहयोग करना चाहता है, तो वो नीचे लिखी संख्या के अनुसार उन लावारिस
हुतात्माओं का वारिस बनकर उन्हें मोक्ष दिलवाने में सहायक हो सकता है, इसके लिए
इस बार ये विशालतम यात्रा - 5 अक्टूबर 2012 को रवाना होगी। आप भी इसमें
सहयोग के लिए नगद/चैक/ड्राफ्ट/पे-ऑर्डर निम्न पते पर भेज सकते हैं। अनुमानित
अस्थि कलशों की संख्या करीब 8500

- (1) एक अस्थि कलशों की पैकिंग : 120
 - (2) पांच अस्थि कलशों की पैकिंग : $120 \times 5 = 600$ रुपये
 - (3) दस अस्थि कलशों की पैकिंग : $120 \times 10 = 1200$ रुपये
 - (4) बीस अस्थि कलशों की पैकिंग : $120 \times 20 = 2400$ रुपये
 - (5) पचास अस्थि कलशों की पैकिंग : $120 \times 50 = 6000$ रुपये
 - (6) एक सौ अस्थि कलशों की पैकिंग : $120 \times 100 = 12000$ रुपये
- सभी दानदाता इसमें सहयोग कर समिति को मिलने वाली आयकर अधिनियम
की धारा (80जी) के तहत 50 प्रतिशत की छूट प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।
नोट : इस बार यात्रा पितृपक्ष में दिनांक 5-10-2012 को रवाना होकर
6-10-2012 को इन सभी अस्थि कलशों को विसर्जन हरिद्वार में किया जाएगा।

:- संपर्क करें :-
श्री देवोत्थान सेवा समिति (पंजी.)
प्रताप भवन, 5 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002
फोन नं. : 66300872, 66300875, 23724243
मो. 9811267780, 9899226223
अधिक जानकारी के लिए आप वेबसाइट :
www.devouthansewasamiti.com देख सकते हैं

खबरों में नं. 1
सांध्य
वीर अर्जुन
लोकरिय सोध्य रेनिक

धर्मयात्रा महासंघ
श्री गोरगुरु अर्ज (राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष)
मो. 9811154238
श्री सुनील शर्मा (राष्ट्रीय संगठक)

श्री सिद्धदाता मानव सेवा
समिति (रजि.)
श्री दीपक अग्रवाल (अध्यक्ष)
मो. 9871340292

विश्व हिन्दू महासंघ
(प्रदेशाध्यक्ष)
नरेश श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ अवधूत
कलश की मंदिर, नई दिल्ली-19
मो. 9811391008

ऊँ साईं सम्पूर्ण समिति
हरिद्वार
राजेश चौधरी (अध्यक्ष)
मो. 09997889388
पंकज शर्मा (उपाध्यक्ष)
मो. 09999293639
उमेश कोशिक (कोषाध्यक्ष)
मो. 09557009100

श्री देवोत्थान सेवा समिति (पंजी.)
प्रताप भवन, 5 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002

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प्रताप भवन, 5 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002



श्री देवोत्थान सेवा समिति (पंजी.) के

अध्यक्ष श्री अनिल नरेन्द्र व आदित्य नरेन्द्र

के संयुक्त तत्वाधान में उत्तर भारत के विभिन्न श्मशान घाटों से एकत्रित दसवीं पर

“अस्थि कलश विसर्जन यात्रा”

दिनांक : 5 अक्टूबर, 2012 (शुक्रवार), समय : प्रातः 9.00 बजे

स्थान : शहीद भगत सिंह पार्क, नजदीक खूनी दरवाजा, आई.टी.ओ., नई दिल्ली-110002

समिति ने इस बार जापान के रनकोजी मन्दिर में रखी भारत के वीर स्वतंत्रता सपूत नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की अस्थियों को भारत लाकर हरिद्वार के गंगा तट पर विसर्जन करने का संकल्प लिया है। विदित रहे कि इससे पूर्व भी पाकिस्तान के करांची शहर से 40 वर्ष पुरानी 135 अस्थि कलशों को भारत लाकर उनका विधिवत हरिद्वार कनखल स्थित सती घाट पर विसर्जन कर चुकी है।

यात्रा मार्ग: आई.टी.ओ., विकास मार्ग, स्वर्ण सिनेमा मार्ग, दिलशाद गार्डन, जी.टी. रोड, गाजियाबाद, मेरठ, मुजफ्फरनगर, रुड़की होते हुए हरिद्वार पहुंचेगी।

श्री देवोत्थान सेवा समिति (रजि.), नई दिल्ली

प्रताप भवन, (महाशय कृष्ण मार्ग के नजदीक), 5 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-2

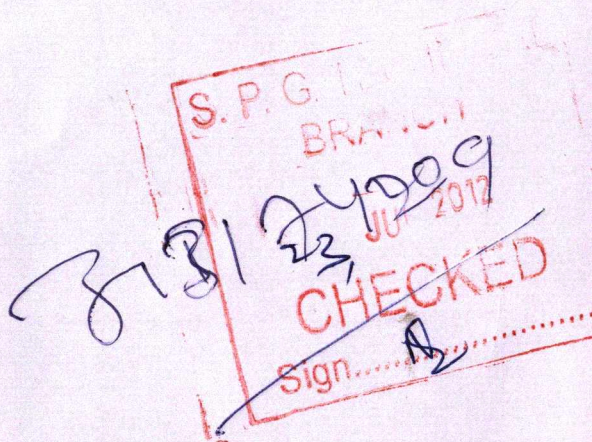
फोन : 23724243, 66300872, 66300875 टैलीफैक्स : 23312507

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जुही नरेन्द्र, विजय शर्मा (महामंत्री) पं. आर.डी. मिश्रा (सचिव) प्रदीप जैन (कोषाध्यक्ष)
(वरिष्ठ उपाध्यक्ष) मो : 9811267080 मो0 : 9818083468 मो0 : 9810019673

वंदना शर्मा (प्रेस सेक्रेटरी) सदस्यगण : एम.एम. मेहता, अहसन, अनिल शुक्ला
विशेष आमंत्रित सदस्य : एल.के. इंदौरिया (मो0 9312889293), परवीन खान
सुषमा महेश्वरी, अशोक आहूजा, सतीश वर्मा, सुरेश सेठी, भूषणलाल शर्मा,
पंकज जैन, भारत आनंद, बालेश जैन, मनोज मेंहदीरता, मनोज जिन्दल,
पं. बृजमोहन शर्मा (पूर्व पार्षद), रमेश बजाज, मुकुल मित्तल (मेरठ), तिलकराज शर्मा

<p>स्वबरो में न. 1</p> <p>सांध्य</p> <p>वीर अर्जुन</p>	<p>धर्मयात्रा महासंघ</p> <p>श्री मांगेराम गर्ग (राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष)</p> <p>मो0 9811154238</p> <p>श्री सुनील शर्मा (राष्ट्रीय संयोजक)</p>	<p>श्री सिद्धदाता मानव सेवा समिति (रजि.)</p> <p>श्री दीपक अग्रवाल (अध्यक्ष)</p> <p>मो0 9871340292</p>	<p>विश्व हिन्दू महासंघ</p> <p>(प्रदेशाध्यक्ष)</p> <p>महंत श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ अवधूत</p> <p>कालका जी मंदिर, दिल्ली-19, मो. : 9811391008</p>	<p>ॐ साईं समर्पण समिति, हरिद्वार</p> <p>राजेश चौधरी (अध्यक्ष)</p> <p>मो0 : 09997879388</p> <p>पंकज शर्मा (उपाध्यक्ष)</p> <p>मो : 09999293639</p> <p>उमेश कोशिक (कोषाध्यक्ष)</p> <p>मो : 09557009100</p>
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प्रेषक :

श्री देवोत्थान सेवा समिति (पंजी)

का०.: प्रताप भवन, (नजदीक महाशय कृष्ण मार्ग),

5, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली - 110 002

फोन : 23724243, 66300872, 66300875 टेलीफैक्स : 23312507

वेब : <http://www.devouthansewasamiti.com>

(पत्र)

माननीय डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी
(प्रधानमंत्री, भारत सरकार)
7, रेसकोर्स, नई दिल्ली-11

R.B.P. ENTERPRISES
TO NEW DELHI-02/

9 871/JS(EA)/12
24/8

15960/FS/2012
24/08

(10)

103/8/2006



प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय
Prime Minister's Office

नई दिल्ली - 110101
New Delhi - 110101

Sub: LETTER OF Sh. ANIL NARENDRA & OTHERS
PRATAP BHAWAN, 5, BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG, NEW DELHI-
02

A letter dated 20-07-2012 received in this office from Sh. ANIL NARENDRA
& OTHERS is forwarded herewith for action as appropriate.

[Handwritten signature]

[PAVAN MALVIYA]
SECTION OFFICER

FOREIGN SECRETARY, M/O EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

PMO ID No.1/3/2012-PMP2/417816 dated 21-08-2012

[Handwritten signature]
JS (EA)

[Handwritten signature]
24/8/12

[Handwritten signature]
DS(EA-I)

[Handwritten signature]
27.8.12

[Handwritten signature]
SO (EA)

[Handwritten signature]
20/8/12

[Handwritten signature]
Smt. Madhy



श्री देवोत्थान सेवा समिति (पंजी)

DE-P.1 Augr - 35
417816 (11)

का०.: प्रताप भवन, (नजदीक महाशय कृष्ण मार्ग), 5, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली - 110 002
दूरभाष : 23724243, 66300872, 66300875, टेलीफैक्स : 23312507
मोबाइल : 9811267780, 9899226223, 9810019673
वेब : <http://www.devouthansewasamiti.com>

क्रमांक 240/SDUSS/12

Respected Prime Minister Ji,

23 JUL 2012

दिनांक 20-07-12

DAN SECTION

Warm Regard,

It is a request that for last ten years our organization has been collecting orphan ashes not only from Delhi including all over India but also from neighbour country Pakistan and ritually drifting them in 'Shri Ganga Ji', without any religious and communal partiality, as these orphan ashes are of those persons who do not have any relative or their ashes are being kept aside in cremation ground to wait for getting spiritual freedom. Sir, without any self benefit organization drift ashes according to Indian culture with 100 liter milk at Satighat situated at Kankhal of Haridwar. Every year a Journey (Asthi Kalash Yatra) goes to Haridwar from Delhi with musical band to drift ashes in Ganga and moreover this holy work is done under the guidance of Shri Anil Narendra who is editor of 'Daily Partap' Newspaper of that media which is known is as fourth pillar of democracy, and he is also a Senior Journalist and president of organization.

Respected Sir, as per our knowledge ashes of India's brave son and freedom fighter Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose is Safely preserved in 'Rankoji Temple' of Japan's Capital Tokyo. Indian Government do not have any intention of bringing Netaji's ashes to India. As our organization has been impartially doing this holy work for a long time and this work is also a symbol of Indian's religious emotions, so that we humbly request you to talk to Japan government in regard of this matter of providing us some ashes from Netaji ashes for drifting in river Ganga on India's holy land. After this, not only Netaji's soul will get the Spiritual freedom but Japan will also get rid of natural calamities.

Respected Sir, Organization will always be very thankful to you, if you kindly support the organization in doing this holy work.

mea

Respected Dr. Manmohan Singh
(Prime Minister of India)
7, Race Course, New Delhi-11

अनिल नरेन्द्र

Anil Narendra

(President)

Mob : 09810014683

विजय शर्मा

Vijay sharma

(General Secretary)

Mob : 09811267780

वन्दना शर्मा

Vandana Sharma

(Press Secretary)

Mob : 09899226223

सांध्य

वीर अर्जुन

लोकप्रिय सांध्य दैनिक

प्रताप भवन, (नजदीक महाशय कृष्ण मार्ग),
5, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली - 110 002
फोन : 23724243, 66300872, 66300875 टेलीफैक्स : 23312507
ई-मेल : sandhya_virarjun@yahoo.com

❧ Shri Devo Uthan Sewa Samiti

Shri Devo Uthan Sewa Samiti is a group of people who have devoted themselves for a sacred mission - the Mission to provide "Mukti" to the soul of the unidentifiable deceased whose 'Asthi' lie unclaimed in the store of cremation ground. According to our ancient Vedas, the 'Asthi' or the ashes obtained after cremating the deads, must be immersed in the Holy River, the Ganges, for the deliverance of souls from sins. When the remains are immersed into the river, the soul of the deceased is blessed and rests in peace for eternity.

The Samiti organises 'ASTHI KALASH YATRA' every year in the month of September in 'PITRA PAKSHA' to take the Asthis that it collects from the cremation grounds of India as well as abroad.

Anil Narendra

क्या है ये पुण्य कार्य :- संसार में मां के गर्भ से प्रत्येक मनुष्य जन्म जरूर लेता है लेकिन उसके कुछ कर्म इस प्रकार के हो जाते हैं, कि अंत समय उसे संसार से लावारिस होकर मृत्यु शैया पर शयन करना पड़ता है, अंतिम संस्कार भी हो जाता है, लेकिन उसके बाद उस मानव रूपी प्राणी की अस्थियां दिल्ली एनसीआर सहित भारत के विभिन्न श्मशान घाटों के अस्थि गृहों में वर्षों से गंगा में मोक्ष पाने के लिए छटपटाती रहती है, समिति इसी पुण्य कार्य को पिछले कई वर्षों से करवाकर हजारों लाखों लावारिसों के वारिस बनकर बैड़बाजों, दिव्य झांकियों व अस्थि कलश रथ पर इन कलशों को विराजमान कर सैकड़ों श्रद्धालुओं के साथ जाकर हरिद्वार स्थित कनखल के सतीघाट पर श्री गंगा जी में 100 किलो दूध की धारा व वैदिक रीति के अनुसार इन सभी का विसर्जन कराकर उन्हें मोक्ष के मार्ग पर सद्गति देती है। पितृपक्ष के दौरान इस दो दिवसीय आयोजन में आप भी सहयोग कर पुण्य लाभ कमा सकते हैं।

अस्थि कलशों की अनुमानित संख्या :

पहली यात्रा - 2003 - 4.183, दूसरी यात्रा - 2004 - 10.288, तीसरी यात्रा - 2005 - 12.467, चौथी यात्रा - 2006 - 16.232, पांचवी यात्रा - 2007 - 12.525, छठी यात्रा - 2008 - 6.183, सातवी यात्रा - 2009 - 7.887, आठवी यात्रा - 2010 - 10.971, नौवी स्पेशल यात्रा - 2011 में पाकिस्तान से आई 135 अस्थि कलश, दसवी यात्रा - 2011 - 6709

ग्यारहवी यात्रा - 2012 - 5 अक्टूबर, 2012 (शुक्रवार) को प्रातः 10 बजे आई.टी.ओ. से हरिद्वार के लिए रवाना होगी और 6 अक्टूबर 2012 को इन सभी अस्थि कलशों को विसर्जन हरिद्वार में किया जाएगा।

* लक्ष्य *

कहते हैं पितरों की जिस पर कृपा हो जाए वो उस व्यक्ति व उस परिवार को धनधान्य सुख समृद्धि से परिपूर्ण कर देते हैं और यदि पितृ नाराज हो जाए, तो घर में क्लेश, बीमारी या वंश का आगे न बढ़ने का कारण बन जाते हैं। शास्त्रानुसार इसी उद्देश्य को सार्थक करते हुए समिति के अध्यक्ष श्री अनिल नरेन्द्र ने समिति की बैठक में प्रस्ताव रखा, कि क्यों न हिन्दुस्तान के अलावा विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीय मूल के नागरिकों की अंतिम इच्छा (हरिद्वार में गंगा जी में अस्थि विसर्जन प्रक्रिया) को संपूर्ण किया जाए। समिति ने न केवल इस सुझाव को माना, बल्कि इस कार्य को पूर्ण करने के लिए सर्वप्रथम पाकिस्तान से अस्थियां लाने का प्रयास शुरू हो गया। जब यह संकल्प किया गया तो मन में कई सवाल उठ रहे थे कि कैसे होगा। परन्तु जब कार्य नेक हो तो ईश्वर की संपूर्ण कृपा रहती है। एक दिन समिति के महासचिव विजय शर्मा ने एक समाचार पत्र में एक समाचार देखा, कि पाकिस्तान में 128 हिन्दुओं के अस्थि कलश पिछले 40 वर्षों से श्री गंगा जी में विसर्जन के लिए रखे हुए हैं। इस समाचार के साथ एक चित्र छपा था जिसमें धुंधला सा पता लिखा था। बस, फिर क्या था विजय शर्मा ने इसकी सूचना समिति के अध्यक्ष अनिल नरेन्द्र को दी, फिर समिति कि सभा हुई जिसमें विजय शर्मा को पूर्ण अधिकार दिया गया कि वे पाकिस्तान के महंत जी से संपर्क स्थापित करे और उनको हिन्दुस्तान लाकर श्री गंगा जी में विसर्जन कराये। इस बार समिति एक बार फिर भारत के सपूत नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की अस्थियों को जापान की राजधानी टोक्यो से लाकर भारत की पवित्र भूमि पर श्री गंगा जी में प्रवाहित करने का संकल्प है जिसके लिए हर संभव प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

दानदाता के प्रयोग हेतु कूपन

श्रीमान/श्रीमती निवासी
..... स्वेच्छा से इस पुण्य कार्य के लिए अपने योगदान के रूप में रुपये बतौर नगद/चेक/ड्रॉफ्ट/पि आईर द्वारा भेज रहा हूँ /रही हूँ। यह दान देकर हम भी इस पुण्य कार्य में भागीदार बनना चाहते हैं।

नोट : दानराशि आयकर अधिनियम की धारा-80 जी के तहत छूट प्राप्त है।

₹ = मात्र

हस्ताक्षर



संस्था के पदाधिकारी

अनिल नरेन्द्र (अध्यक्ष), जुही नरेन्द्र (वरिष्ठ उपाध्यक्ष), आदित्य नरेन्द्र (उपाध्यक्ष)
विजय शर्मा (महामंत्री), पं. आरडी मिश्रा (सचिव), दीप जैन (कोषाध्यक्ष)
अनिल शुक्ला (सह कोषाध्यक्ष), वंदना शर्मा (प्रेस सफ्रेटरी)
सदस्यगण : एमएम मेहता, अफीक अहसन



जनभावना के
सम्मान पर अपील



हमें भी पितृदोष से मुक्ति चाहिए!

विश्व के अनूठे एवं महानतम कार्य से जुड़ने के लिए हमारे पास निरंतर प्रबुद्ध लोगों के फोन आ रहे हैं और वे तन, मन और धन के सहयोग से पितृपक्ष में प्रतिवर्ष निकाली जाने वाली 'अस्थि कलश विसर्जन यात्रा' में अपना सहयोग देकर महानुभावों की जनभावना का सम्मान करते हुए अपील की है, कि जो भी व्यक्ति इस पुण्य कार्य में सहयोग करना चाहता है, तो वो नीचे लिखी संख्या के अनुसार उन लावारिस हुतात्माओं का वारिस बनकर उन्हें मोक्ष दिलवाने में सहायक हो सकता है, इसके लिए इस बार ये विशालतम यात्रा - 5 अक्टूबर 2012 को रवाना होगी। आप भी इसमें सहयोग के लिए नगद/चैक/ड्राफ्ट/पे-ऑर्डर निम्न पते पर भेज सकते हैं। अनुमानित अस्थि कलशों की संख्या करीब 8500

- (1) एक अस्थि कलशों की पैकिंग : 120
 - (2) पांच अस्थि कलशों की पैकिंग : $120 \times 5 = 600$ रूपये
 - (3) दस अस्थि कलशों की पैकिंग : $120 \times 10 = 1200$ रूपये
 - (4) बीस अस्थि कलशों की पैकिंग : $120 \times 20 = 2400$ रूपये
 - (5) पचास अस्थि कलशों की पैकिंग : $120 \times 50 = 6000$ रूपये
 - (6) एक सौ अस्थि कलशों की पैकिंग : $120 \times 100 = 12000$ रूपये
- सभी दानदाता इसमें सहयोग कर समिति को मिलने वाली आयकर अधिनियम की धारा (80जी) के तहत 50 प्रतिशत की छूट प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।
नोट : इस बार यात्रा पितृपक्ष में दिनांक 5-10-2012 को रवाना होकर 6-10-2012 को इन सभी अस्थि कलशों को विसर्जन हरिद्वार में किया जाएगा।

-- संपर्क करें --

श्री देवोत्थान सेवा समिति (पंजी.)

प्रताप भवन, 5 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002
फोन नं. : 66300872, 66300875, 23724243
मो. 9811267780, 9899226223
अधिक जानकारी के लिए आप वेबसाइट :
www.devouthansewasamiti.com देख सकते हैं

खबरों में नं. 1
सांध्य
वीर अर्जुन
लोकप्रिय सोच्य दैनिक

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श्री सिद्धदाता मानव सेवा
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श्री दीपक अग्रवाल (अध्यक्ष)
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विश्व हिन्दू महासंघ
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महंत श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ अवधूत
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ऊँ साईं सम्पन्न समिति
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फोन : 23724243, 66300872,
66300875 टेलीफैक्स : 23312507
वेबसाइट : www.devouthansewasamiti.org



पाकिस्तान के कराची
शहर से आए 40
वर्ष पुराने आस्था के
135 अस्थि कलश

जापान के रनकोजी मंदिर में
आज भी संरक्षित है नेताजी
सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की अस्थियां



मां गंगा के आंचल में 'मोक्ष' का धाम

'अस्थि कलश विसर्जन यात्रा'

(दिनांक : 5-6 अक्टूबर 2012)

(पितृपक्ष की सबसे बड़ी व महान ऐतिहासिक यात्रा)

-- विशेष --

इस बार समिति का यह प्रयास है कि भारत के महान
सपूत नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की अस्थियों को जापान (टोक्यो)
स्थित रनकोजी मंदिर में रखी उनकी अस्थियों को भारत
लाकर उन्हें हरिद्वार के पावन तट पर विधिपूर्वक विसर्जन करें।

श्री देवोत्थान सेवा समिति (पंजी.) के अंतर्गत अस्थि कलश
विसर्जन यात्रा का प्रारंभ हुआ। श्री देवोत्थान सेवा समिति के अध्यक्ष
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श्री देवोत्थान सेवा समिति (पंजी.) के

अध्यक्ष श्री अनिल नरेन्द्र व आदित्य नरेन्द्र

के संयुक्त तत्वाधान में उत्तर भारत के विभिन्न श्मशान घाटों से एकत्रित दसवीं पर

“अस्थि कलश विसर्जन यात्रा”

दिनांक : 5 अक्टूबर, 2012 (शुक्रवार), समय : प्रातः 9.00 बजे

स्थान : शहीद भगत सिंह पार्क, नजदीक खूनी दरवाजा, आई.टी.ओ., नई दिल्ली-110002

समिति ने इस बार जापान के रनकोजी मन्दिर में रखी भारत के वीर स्वतंत्रता सपूत नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की अस्थियों को भारत लाकर हरिद्वार के गंगा तट पर विसर्जन करने का संकल्प लिया है। विदित रहे कि इससे पूर्व भी पाकिस्तान के करांची शहर से 40 वर्ष पुरानी 135 अस्थि कलशों को भारत लाकर उनका विधिवत हरिद्वार कनखल स्थित सती घाट पर विसर्जन कर चुकी है।

यात्रा मार्ग: आई.टी.ओ., विकास मार्ग, स्वर्ण सिनेमा मार्ग, दिलशाद गार्डन, जी.टी. रोड, गाजियाबाद, मेरठ, मुज्जफरनगर, रुड़की होते हुए हरिद्वार पहुंचेगी।

श्री देवोत्थान सेवा समिति (रजि.), नई दिल्ली

प्रताप भवन, (महाशय कृष्ण मार्ग के नजदीक), 5 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-2

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www.devouthansewasamiti.org

जूही नरेन्द्र, विजय शर्मा (महामंत्री) पं. आर.डी. मिश्रा (सचिव) प्रदीप जैन (कोषाध्यक्ष)
(वरिष्ठ उपाध्यक्ष) मो : 9811267080 मो0 : 9818083468 मो0 : 9810019673

वंदना शर्मा (प्रेस सेक्रेटरी) सदस्यगण : एम.एम. मेहता, अहसन, अनिल शुक्ला
विशेष आमंत्रित सदस्य : एल.के. इंदौरिया (मो0 9312889293), परवीन खान
सुषमा महेश्वरी, अशोक आहूजा, सतीश वर्मा, सुरेश सेठी, भूषणलाल शर्मा,
पंकज जैन, भारत आनंद, बालेश जैन, मनोज मेंहदीरत्ता, मनोज जिन्दल,
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<p>स्वर्गों में न. 1</p> <p>सांध्य</p> <p>वीर अर्जुन</p> <p>लोकप्रिय सांध्य दैनिक</p>	<p>धर्मयात्रा महासंघ</p> <p>श्री मांगेराम गर्ग (राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष)</p> <p>मो0 9811154238</p> <p>श्री सुनील शर्मा (राष्ट्रीय संयोजक)</p>	<p>श्री सिद्धदाता मानव सेवा समिति (रजि.)</p> <p>श्री दीपक अग्रवाल (अध्यक्ष)</p> <p>मो0 9871340292</p>	<p>विश्व हिन्दू महासंघ</p> <p>(प्रदेशाध्यक्ष)</p> <p>महंत श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ अवधूत</p> <p>कालका जी मंदिर, दिल्ली-19, मो. : 9811391008</p>	<p>ॐ साईं समर्पण समिति, हरिद्वार</p> <p>राजेश चौधरी (अध्यक्ष)</p> <p>मो0 : 09997879388</p> <p>पंकज शर्मा (उपाध्यक्ष)</p> <p>मो : 0999929367</p> <p>उमेश कोशिक (कोषाध्यक्ष)</p> <p>मो : 09557009000</p>
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S. P. G. TECHNIC.
BRANCH

23 JUL 2012

CHECKED
Sig (पंजी)

प्रेषक :

श्री देवोत्थान सेवा समिति

का०.: प्रताप भवन, (नजदीक महाशय कृष्ण मार्ग),

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फोन : 23724243, 66300872, 66300875 टेलीफैक्स : 23312507

वेब : <http://www.devouthansewasamiti.com>

Respected Dr. Manmohan Singh ji

(Prime Minister of India)

7, Race Course, New Delhi-11

R.B.P. ENTERPRISES
NEW DELHI-02



ITTEFAQ ITMAD QURBANI

Netaji Bhavana Manch

Trust

Regd. Office-47 C Abdul Halim Lane, Kolkata 700 016

Working office : Block-A, 125 Lake Gardens, Kolkata-700045

2093/JS(EA)19/14/5

Phone 2244 - 5535

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6018/FS/07
11/5

Ref. No. : NB/14/07

Date : 30/4/2007

To
Mr. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee
C/O Ministry of External Affairs,
Govt. of India
Shastri Bhavan
New Delhi - 110001

P.O. 11/5

? Will reply.

Pb. spl. 14.5.2007

FS

JS(EA)

14/5

Dear Sir

ATTN

On behalf of Netaji Bhavana Manch, I would like to inform you that a typed copy of a research work on the history of Indian National Army is in possession of the Government of India. We are under the impression that the said manuscript might be in your ministry's possession.

In this connection I would like to mention here that this document {file no. History of the I.N.A. 1942-1945, 471/ I.N.A. II} was sent by the Government of India to Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry into the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, during its investigation for reference.

In case the above-mentioned document is in possession of your Ministry, I would earnestly request you to please de-classify it so that researchers can have access to this invaluable treatise and get benefited.

Thanking you

Yours sincerely

Rama Banerjee {deponent}

Secretary, Netaji Bhavana Manch.

(16)

jsea

From: "direa" <direa@mea.gov.in>
 To: "jsea" <jsea@mea.gov.in>
 Cc: "dsjk@mea.gov.in" <dsjk@mea.gov.in>
 Sent: Thursday, February 08, 2007 5:07 AM
 Subject: Mr. Mori's visit

Dear Sir,

I am forwarding you a message that Amb. Asrani has kindly sent me for our info. May kindly see.

From: masako noda <nodamak@wf7.so-net.ne.jp>
 To: <askasrani@yahoo.co.in>
 Subject: Japan Festival
 Sent: Thursday, February 8, 2007 1:52 PM

Dear Asrani Taisisama,

Hope this finds you in good health. Tokyo had no snow at all in January. May be this is the warmest winter ever. How is the weather in India?

1. Although Mr. Mori's stay in Delhi will be very brief, I am glad he will officially inaugurate our cultural exchange program 2007 on Feb. 13 at the Embassy.
2. I am sure that Mr. Mori would feel happy if, during his brief visit, he could possibly hear some encouraging whisper from Indian VIPs on the Netaji issue.

Thank you

Eijiro Noda

Am

W

May kindly see.

21/2

Dir (EX)

*JS (E.A.T.) 21.2.2007
 (In Director China's room)*

JS (E.A.T.)

Dir (EX)

*So
 on 2/10/2007*

(A)

Translation of Article published in Bengali daily "Anandabazaar Patrika" on 7/12/06

~~Secret~~
Sh. Prasad
24/11

Centre wants to resolve debate by handing over the ashes to Netaji's daughter

Agni Roy, New Delhi, Dec.7: To avoid controversy Manmohan Singh is willing to hand over the ashes preserved at Renkoji temple for the last sixty years to Netaji's daughter.

Under pressure from Japanese govt., Centre's solution is to hand over the ashes to Ms. Anita Puff, Netaji's daughter. And so long the transfer takes place, India will bear the major expense for preservation of the ashes.

New Delhi feels Tokyo is likely to build anew a diplomatic pressure on ashes-issue during PM Dr. Manmohan Singh's upcoming visit to Japan. For this reason Delhi is trying to proceed on this sensitive issue keeping all sides satisfied. Such a solution is being thought of that will neither hurt sentiments on Netaji nor create political dispute.

In PM's schedule for Japan tour there is no mention of visit to Renkoji temple. External affairs minister Mr. Pranab Mukherjee said, "We have not planned to visit Renkoji. Still if they request, it will be seen." Thus it is evident that Manmohan govt. is not willing to create any controversy at home by going to Renkoji and offering elaborate floral tribute there.

After tabling of the Mukherjee Commission's report at Parliament, situation has become even more complex, according to the foreign ministry. After five years of investigation and research the Commission is of the opinion, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose did not die of the plane accident. Ashes kept at Renkoji are also not his. According to the Commission, Netaji is no longer alive today certainly because of age reason. However the Commission could not give specify the date and circumstances leading to Netaji's death. It stated that there is no evidence to them regarding this. Netaji-experts feel, as a result of the Commission's finding, the issue has become more complex now.

(18)

Under such circumstances, New Delhi has thought of two solutions, sequentially. Firstly, so long the controversial ashes will remain at Renkoji, India will bear a major part of the cost incurred for its maintenance and related expenses. Promise will be made to Japanese govt. soon to this regard. New Delhi will also provide the necessary fund to the Trust under head priest of Renkoji temple. Secondly, if Netaji's daughter, Ms. Anita Puff wishes to retain the ashes, she would be allowed. And it will be her personal decision whether to take the ashes to Germany or keep them at Netaji museum in Kolkata. The govt. will not intrude into it.

It is clear, New Delhi is not willing to shoulder the political liability any more. Consequently the Centre will be able to tackle Japan's pressure on one hand, and also put to rest the debate on giving recognition to the ashes.

The govt. learnt lessons from the bitter experience during Narasimha Rao's regime. The then govt. had the opinion to bring back the ashes to India respecting the demand of the majority people. Mr. Pranab Mukherjee was also the foreign minister then. He visited Germany to get the opinion of Netaji's wife and daughter. They consented if the ashes were brought back to India with due honour and respect. Mr. Mukherjee then visited Renkoji temple in Japan. Soon there arose a fierce political dispute in West Bengal on the issue. Forward Bloc, that does not believe in Netaji's marriage and death, raised strong opposition to the move. Mamata Bannerjee (then in Congress) also joined in the protest.

Japan govt. has also time and again raised the question why India will not take back the last remains of such a big leader of their country? It was even proposed that India permitting, Japan is ready to send its military force to carry back the ashes to India with full honour bearing the entire expenses. Some time ago Sugunami's (place where the temple is located) Mayor during his visit to Kolkata raised the same question to Netaji's family.

Delhi is of the opinion that this solution will be able to resolve all the complexity that arose of the ashes issue.

ভারতে সর্বাধিক প্রচারিত প্রথম শ্রেণির বাংলা দৈনিক

ANANDASAR
PARIKA
- 7.12.06

আনন্দবাজার পত্রিকা

কলকাতা ২১ অগ্রহায়ণ ১৪১৩ বৃহস্পতিবার ৭ ডিসেম্বর ২০০৬ শহর সংস্করণ ২.৫০ টাকা

চিতাভস্ম নেতাজি-কন্যাকে দিয়ে বিতর্ক মোটাতে চায় কেন্দ্র

অগ্নি রায় • নয়াদিল্লি

৬ ডিসেম্বর: বিতর্ক এড়াতে কেন্দ্রের দপ্তরে গত ষাট বছর ধরে রক্ষিত চিতাভস্ম নেতাজি-কন্যার হাতে তুলে দিতে চাইছে মনমোহন সরকার।

জাপান সরকারের চাপের মুখে কেন্দ্রের সূত্র, চিতাভস্ম তুলে দেওয়া হোক নেতাজির কন্যা অনিতা পায়ের হাতে। আর যত দিন না এই হস্তান্তর হচ্ছে, তত দিন ভারত চিতাভস্ম রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ ব্যয়ের বড় অংশ বহন করবে।

নয়াদিল্লির অনুমান, প্রধানমন্ত্রী মনমোহন সিংয়ের আসন্ন জাপান সফরে ওই চিতাভস্ম নিয়ে নতুন করে কূটনৈতিক চাপ তৈরি করবে টোকিও। সেই কারণেই এই স্পর্শকাতর বিকল্পটিতে সব দিক বাচিয়ে এগোতে চাইছে দিল্লি। তাই এমন সূত্রের কথা তাবা হয়েছে,

যাতে নেতাজি নিয়ে আবেগের আগুনে যুতাহুতি না পড়ে এবং রাজনৈতিক বিরোধের সম্ভাবনা তৈরি না হয়।

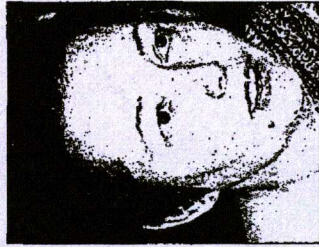
প্রধানমন্ত্রীর জাপান সফরে কেন্দ্রের মন্দির দর্শনের কর্মসূচিও রাখা হয়নি। বিশেষজ্ঞরা প্রণব মুখোপাধ্যায়ের বক্তব্য, “কেন্দ্রের জাপান পরিদর্শন রাশিমা তার পক্ষে যদি ওঁরা অনুমতি দেন, তখন দেখা যাবে।” এর থেকে স্পষ্ট যে, কেন্দ্রের মন্দির খোঁটা করে ফুল দিয়ে দেশে কেন্দ্র রক্ষণ বিতর্ক থেকে আনতে চাইছে না মনমোহন সরকার।

মুখার্জি কমিশনের রিপোর্ট সংসদে পেশ হওয়ার পর পরিস্থিতি আরও জটিল হয়েছে বলে মনে করছে বিশেষ মন্ত্রক। পাঁচ বছর অনুসন্ধান ও গবেষণার পর কমিশনের বক্তব্য, বিমান দুর্ঘটনায় মারা যাননি নেতাজি সূত্রাং বসু। কেন্দ্রের চিতাভস্মও তার নয়।

কমিশন বলছে, নেতাজি আজ আর বেঁচে বহন করবে ভারত। এই ব্যাপারে জাপান নেই। বয়সের কারণেই সেটা সম্ভব নয়। তবে সরকারকে শীঘ্রই প্রতিক্রিয়া দেওয়া হবে।

কবে কী ভাবে তার মৃত্যু হয়েছে, সে সম্পর্কে স্পষ্ট ব্যাখ্যা দিতে পারেনি কমিশন। বলা হয়েছে, এ ব্যাপারে কোনও সঠিক প্রমাণ তাদের কাছে নেই। নেতাজি-বিশেষজ্ঞদের মতে, এর ফলে বিষয়টি নিয়ে জটিলতা আরও বেড়েছে বই কমেনি।

এই পরিস্থিতিতে নয়াদিল্লি পর্যায়ক্রমে দুটি সমাধান সূত্রের কথা ভেবেছে। প্রথমত, কেন্দ্রের হাতে যত দিন ওই বিতর্কিত চিতাভস্ম থাকবে, তার রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ ও আনুষঙ্গিক ব্যয়ভারের একটি বড় অংশ



ভারতের নাক গলাবে না ভারত। যেটা স্পষ্ট, এই কূটনৈতিক দায় নিত্যের

খাড়ে রাখতে চাইছে না নয়াদিল্লি। আর তাই এই সূত্রের মাধ্যমে এক দিকে যেমন জাপানের চাপ সামল দেওয়া যাবে, অন্য দিকে ভেতনই ওই চিতাভস্মকে ভারত স্বীকৃতি দিল কি দিল না, তা নিয়ে অসন্তোষের অবকাশও থাকবে না।

নরসিংহ রাওয়ের সরকারের সময় বিষয়টি নিয়ে যে তড়িৎ আভিজ্ঞতা হয়েছিল, তার থেকে শিকা নিয়েছে সরকার। তদন্তিতন সরকারের মতামত ছিল, দেশের সংস্কারগঠন মনুষ্য চান, ওই চিতাভস্ম ভারতে নিয়ে আসা হোক। তখনও বিদ্রোহমুখী ছিলেন প্রবোধবুই। তাঁকে জার্মানিতে পাঠানো হয়েছিল নেতাজির স্ত্রী ও কন্যার মতামত নিতে। তারা গুনিয়েছিলেন, সসম্মানে যদি চিতাভস্ম নিয়ে আসা হয়, তবে

আসতীর কেনও কারণ নেই। এর পর প্রণববু জাপানে গিয়ে কেন্দ্রের মন্দির পরিদর্শন করেন। বিষয়টি নিয়ে পশ্চিমবঙ্গে

ভুল রাজনৈতিক বিরোধ শুরু হয়। নেতাজির বিবাহ এবং মৃত্যুর তথ্যে অধিবাসী করণার্ড রক নেতারা প্রতিবাদ জানাতে থাকেন। তাকে যোগ দেন মমতা বন্দোপাধ্যায়ও (তিনি তখন কংগ্রেসেই ছিলেন)।

জাপান সরকারের তরফেও দরবার প্রশ্ন তেজা হয়েছে, ভারতের এত বড় নেতার শেষ স্মৃতিহীন কেন্দ্রের কিরিয়ে নেওয়া হবে না? এমন কী, এ কথাও বলা হয়েছিল, অনাগ্রিত পোলে নির্ভর স্বর্গে জাপান সেনা সসম্মানে সেই চিতাভস্ম ভারতে নিয়ে যেতে পারে। কিন্তু দিন আসে, মনমোহন সিং (যে এলাকার ওই মন্দির) মেয়দ কমকাল্য। এসে একই প্রশ্ন তুলেছিলেন নেতাজির পরিবারের কাছে।

দিল্লি মনে করছে, চিতাভস্ম নিয়ে এই সর্বাধিক জটিলতা এ বার কেন্দ্রের ওয়া: সূত্র এ এই সমাধান সূত্রের মাধ্যমে।

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(20)

ARJUN ASRANI IFS, (Retd).

FAX MESSAGE

11 Dec. 2006

To Shri C. Rajasekhar
Dir (EA), MEA

Fm. Arjun Asrani

Attached is a 3-page FAX message just received from Amb. Noda for your information.

One possible solution occurs to me. It may or may not be practical but I am putting it down for what it is worth.

You are aware that many Buddhist temples have safe deposit vault – like arrangement for storing the ashes of one's ancestors. Surviving children pay a kind of rent or perhaps a one-time lump sum and visit that temple to pray for the souls of their ancestors. Instead of devoting a whole temple to Netaji's ashes, couldn't the ashes be transferred with due ceremony to some prominent temple which could provide some respectable niche for the purpose? Then GOI could pay for its upkeep, if so desired.

Please show this to JS and FS before they leave for Japan.

Regards,

Sd/-

May kindly see.
JS (EA)
Dir (EA)
JS (EA)
Copy 1 sent JS (CNV)
SD
Sh. Bismit
Pr
19/12

(21)

H. E. Ambassador
MR ARJUN ASRANI
NEW DELHI

Dec11, 2006
Tokyo

Dear Asrani Taishi sama,

Hope this again finds you in good health. Thank you for your kind e-mail message dated Dec. 5, 2006. I am looking forward to meeting your former deputy in Tokyo. I have read an English translation of an article printed in a Bengali daily

‘Anandbazaar Partrika’ dated Dec. 7, written by its New Delhi correspondent with the title *‘Centre wants to resolve debate by handing over the ashes to Netaji’s daughter’*

It may give an idea to bypass govts’ involvement. Just in case, may I send you the text.

DOZO YOROSHIKU ONEGAI ITASHIMASU
Eijiro Noda

Translation of Article published in Bengali Daily Anand Bazar Patrika
on 7/12/2006

Centre wants to resolve debate by handing over the ashes to Netaji's daughter

Ananda Bazar Patrika : Agni Roy, New Delhi Dec. 7, 2006: To avoid controversy, Manmohan government might hand over the ashes preserved at Renkoji temple for the last sixty years to Netaji's daughter.

Under pressure from Japanese government, centre's solution is to hand over the ashes to Ms. Anita Puff, Netaji's daughter, And pending the transfer takes place, India will bear the major expense for preservation of the ashes.

New Delhi feels Tokyo is likely to renew a diplomatic pressure on ashes-issue during PM Dr. Manmohan Singh's upcoming visit to Japan. For this reason Delhi is trying to proceed on this sensitive issue keeping all sides satisfied. Such a solution is being thought of that will neither hurt sentiments on Netaji nor create political dispute.

In PM's schedule for Japan tour, there is no mention of visit to Renkoji temple. External Affairs Minister Mr. Pranab Mukherjee said, "We have not planned to visit Renkoji. Still if they request, it will be seen." It is evident that Manmohan govt is not willing to create any controversy at home by going to Renkoji and offering elaborate floral tribute there.

After tabling of the Mukherjee Commission's report at Parliament, situation has become even more complex according to the Foreign Ministry. After five years of investigation and research the Commission is of the opinion, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose did not die of the plane accident. Ashes kept at Renkoji are also not his. According to the Commission, Netaji is no longer alive today certainly because of age reason. However, the Commission could not specify the date and circumstances leading to Netaji's death. It is stated that there is no evidence to them regarding this. Netaji-experts feel, as a

result of the Commission's finding, the issue became more complex now.

Under such circumstances New Delhi has thought of two solutions sequentially. Firstly, so long the controversial ashes will remain at Renkoji, India will bear a major part of the cost incurred for its maintenance and related expenses. Promise will be made to Japanese govt. soon to this regard. New Delhi will also provide the necessary fund to the Trust under head priest of Renkoji Temple. Secondly, if Netaji's daughter Ms. Anita Puff wishes to retain the ashes, she would be allowed. And it will be her personal decision whether to take the ashes to Germany or to keep them at Netaji museum in Kolkata. The govt. will not intrude into it.

It is clear, New Delhi is not willing to shoulder the political liability any more. Consequently the Centre will be able to tackle Japan's pressure on one hand, and also put to rest the debate of giving recognition to the ashes.

The govt. learnt lessons from the bitter experience during Narasimha Rao's regime. The then govt. had the opinion to bring back the ashes to India respecting the demand of the majority people. Mr. Pranab Mukherjee was also the Foreign Minister then. He visited Germany to get the opinion of Netaji's wife and daughter. They consented if the ashes were brought back to India with due honour and respect, Mr. Mukherjee then visited Renkoji temple in Japan. Soon there rose a fierce political dispute in West Bengal on the issue. Forward Bloc that does not believe in Netaji's marriage and death raised strong opposition to the move. Mamta Bannerjee (then in Congress) also joined in the protest.

Japan govt. has also time and again raised the question why India will not take back the last remains of such a big leader of their country? It was even proposed that India permitting, Japan is ready to send its military force to carry back the ashes to India with full honour bearing the entire expenses. Sometime ago Sugunami's (place where the temple is located) Mayor during his visit to Kolkata raised the same question to Netaji's family.

Delhi is of the opinion that this solution will be able to resolve all the complexity that arose of the ashes issue.

(25)

ARJUN ASRANI IFs (Reid.)

Copy:
Shri Jaideep
Sarkar
P.S. to PM

FAX Message

11 Dec. 2006

To Shri C. Rajasekhar
Dir (EA), MEA

Fm. Arjun Asrani

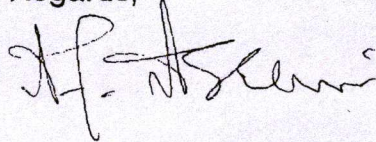
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Please show this to JS and FS before they leave for Japan.

Regards,



H.E. Ambassador
MR ARJUN ASRANI
NEW DELHI INDIA

Dec 11, 2006
Tokyo

Dear Asami Taisakuma

Hope this again finds you in good health. Thank you for your kind e-mail message dated Dec. 5, 2006

I am looking forward to meeting your former deputy in Tokyo. I have read an English translation of an article printed in a Japanese daily newspaper 'Nanaka no Ya no Patritra' dated Dec. 7, written by its New Delhi correspondent, with the title

'Centre to resolve debate by hands over the ashes to Netaji's daughter'

It may a good idea to bypass gov'ts' involvement. Just in case, may I send you the text.

Doro to SHIKU ONEGAIITASHIMASHU

Eijun Koda

06-12-05 (Sat) 11:04 PM WINDY

Sat 12

P. 02

(29)

Translation of Article published in Bengali daily "dabajjar Patrika" on 11/12/05

Centre wants to resolve debate by handing over the ashes to Netaji's daughter

Agni Roy, New Delhi, Dec. 7: To avoid controversy surrounding the handing over the ashes preserved at Renkoji temple for the last sixty years to Netaji's daughter.

(over Netaji's ashes? - Goli)

Under pressure from Japanese govt. Centre's solution is to hand over the ashes to Ms. Anita Puff, Netaji's daughter. And during the transfer takes place, India will bear the major expense for preservation of the ashes.

New Delhi feels Tokyo is likely to bring a diplomatic pressure on ashes-issue during PM Dr. Manmohan Singh's upcoming visit to Japan. For this reason Delhi is trying to proceed on this sensitive issue keeping all sides satisfied. Such a solution is being thought of that will neither hurt sentiments on Netaji nor create political dispute.

In PM's schedule for Japan tour there is no mention of visit to Renkoji temple. External affairs minister Mr. Pranab Mukherjee said, "We have not planned to visit Renkoji. Still if they request, it will be seen." There is evident that Manmohan govt. is not willing to create any controversy at home by going to Renkoji and offering elaborate floral tribute there.

After tabling of the Mukherjee Commission's report at Parliament, situation has become even more complex, according to the foreign ministry. After five years of investigation and research the Commission is of the opinion, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose did not die of the plane accident. Ashes kept at Renkoji are also not his. According to the Commission, Netaji is no longer alive today certainly because of age reason. However the Commission could not give specify the date and circumstances leading to Netaji's death. It stated that there is no evidence to them regarding this. Netaji-experts feel, as a result of the Commission's finding, the issue has become more complex now.

(28)

Under such circumstances, New Delhi has thought of two solutions, sequentially. Firstly, so long the controversial ashes will remain at Renkoji, India will bear a major part of the cost incurred for its maintenance and related expenses. Promise will be made to Japanese govt. soon to this regard. New Delhi will also provide the necessary fund to the Trust under head priest of Renkoji temple. Secondly, if Netaji's daughter, Ms. Anita Puff wishes to retain the ashes, she would be allowed. And it will be her personal decision whether to take the ashes to Germany or keep them at Netaji museum in Kolkata. The govt. will not intrude into it.

It is clear, New Delhi is not willing to shoulder the political liability any more. Consequently the Centre will be able to tackle Japan's pressure on one hand, and also put to rest the debate on giving recognition to the ashes.

The govt. learnt lessons from the bitter experience during Narasimha Rao's regime. The then govt. had the opinion to bring back the ashes to India respecting the demand of the majority people. Mr. Pranab Mukherjee was also the foreign minister then. He visited Germany to get the opinion of Netaji's wife and daughter. They consented if the ashes were brought back to India with due honour and respect. Mr. Mukherjee then visited Renkoji temple in Japan. Soon there arose a fierce political dispute in West Bengal on the issue. Forward Bloc, that does not believe in Netaji's marriage and death, raised strong opposition to the move. Mamata Bannerjee (then in Congress) also joined in the protest.

Japan govt. has also time and again raised the question why India will not take back the last remains of such a big leader to their country? It was even proposed that India permitting, Japan is ready to send its military force to carry back the ashes to India with full honour bearing the entire expenses. Some time ago Sugunami's (place where the temple is located) Mayor during his visit to Kolkata raised the same question to Netaji's family.

Delhi is of the opinion that this solution will be able to resolve all the complexity that arose of the ashes issue.

চিতাভস্ম নেতাজি-কন্যাকে দিয়ে বিতর্ক মেটাতে চায় কেন্দ্র

অগ্নি রায় ✧ নয়াদিল্লি



বিতর্ক এড়াতে রেনকোজি মন্দিরে গত ষাট বছর ধরে রক্ষিত চিতাভস্ম নেতাজি-তনয়ার হাতে তুলে দিতে চাইছে মনমোহন সরকার। জাপান সরকারের চাপের মুখে কেন্দ্রের সূত্র, চিতাভস্ম তুলে দেওয়া হোক নেতাজির কন্যা অনিতা প্যাফের হাতে। আর যত দিন না এই হস্তান্তর হচ্ছে, তত দিন ভারত চিতাভস্ম

রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ ব্যয়ের বড় অংশ বহন করবে। নয়াদিল্লির অনুমান, প্রধানমন্ত্রী মনমোহন সিংহের আসন্ন জাপান সফরে ওই চিতাভস্ম নিয়ে নতুন করে কূটনৈতিক চাপ তৈরি করবে টোকিও। সেই কারণেই এই স্পর্শকাতর বিষয়টিতে সব দিক বাঁচিয়ে এগোতে চাইছে দিল্লি। তাই এমন সূত্রের কথা ভাবা হয়েছে, যাতে নেতাজি নিয়ে আবেগের আগুনে ঘটাহুতি না পড়ে এবং রাজনৈতিক বিরোধের সম্ভাবনা তৈরি না হয়।

প্রধানমন্ত্রীর জাপান সফরে রেনকোজি মন্দির দর্শনের কর্মসূচিও রাখা হয়নি। বিদেশমন্ত্রী প্রণব মুখোপাধ্যায়ের বক্তব্য, “রেনকোজি যাওয়ার পরিকল্পনা রাখিনি। তার পরেও যদি ওঁরা অনুরোধ করেন, তখন দেখা যাবে।” এর থেকে স্পষ্ট যে, রেনকোজি মন্দিরে ঘটা করে ফুল দিয়ে দেশে কোনও রকম বিতর্ক ডেকে আনতে চাইছে না মনমোহন সরকার।

মুখার্জি কমিশনের রিপোর্ট সংসদে পেশ হওয়ার পর পরিস্থিতি আরও জটিল হয়েছে বলে মনে করছে বিদেশ মন্ত্রক। পাঁচ বছর অনুসন্ধান ও গবেষণার পর কমিশনের বক্তব্য, বিমান দুর্ঘটনায় মারা যাননি নেতাজি সুভাষচন্দ্র বসু। রেনকোজির চিতাভস্মও তাঁর নয়। কমিশন বলেছে, নেতাজি আজ আর বেঁচে নেই। বয়সের কারণেই সেটা সম্ভব নয়। তবে কবে কী ভাবে তাঁর মৃত্যু হয়েছে, সে সম্পর্কে স্পষ্ট ব্যাখ্যা দিতে পারেনি কমিশন। বলা হয়েছে, এ ব্যাপারে কোনও সঠিক প্রমাণ তাদের কাছে নেই। নেতাজি-বিশেষজ্ঞদের মতে, এর ফলে বিষয়টি নিয়ে জটিলতা আরও বেড়েছে বই কমেনি।

এই পরিস্থিতিতে নয়াদিল্লি পর্যায়ক্রমে দু'টি সমাধান সূত্রের কথা ভেবেছে। প্রথমত, রেনকোজিতে যত দিন ওই বিতর্কিত চিতাভস্ম থাকবে, তার রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ ও আনুষঙ্গিক ব্যয়ভারের একটি বড় অংশ বহন করবে ভারত। এই ব্যাপারে জাপান সরকারকে শীঘ্রই প্রতিশ্রুতি দেওয়া হবে। রেনকোজির প্রধান পুরোহিতের অধীনে যে ট্রাস্ট আছে,

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সেখানেও প্রয়োজনীয় অর্থ দেবে নয়াদিল্লি। দ্বিতীয়ত, নেতাজি-কন্যা অনিতা পাফ সেই চিতাভস্ম নিতে চাইলে তাঁকে তা দেওয়ারও অনুমতি দেওয়া হবে। সেই ভস্ম তিনি জার্মানিতে নিয়ে যাবেন, না কলকাতায় নেতাজি সংগ্রহশালায় রাখবেন, সেই সিদ্ধান্তও একান্ত ভাবে তাঁরই হবে। এ ব্যাপারে কোনও ভাবেই নাক গলাবে না ভারত।

যেটা স্পষ্ট, এই কূটনৈতিক দায় নিজের ঘাড়ে রাখতে চাইছে না নয়াদিল্লি। আর তাই এই সূত্রের মাধ্যমে এক দিকে যেমন জাপানের চাপ সামাল দেওয়া যাবে, অন্য দিকে তেমনই ওই চিতাভস্মকে ভারত স্বীকৃতি দিল কি দিল না, তা নিয়ে অসন্তোষের অবকাশও থাকবে না।

নরসিংহ রাওয়ের সরকারের সময় বিষয়টি নিয়ে যে তিক্ত অভিজ্ঞতা হয়েছিল, তার থেকে শিক্ষা নিয়েছে সরকার। তদানীন্তন সরকারের মতামত ছিল, দেশের সংখ্যাগরিষ্ঠ মানুষ চান, ওই চিতাভস্ম ভারতে নিয়ে আসা হোক। তখনও বিদেশমন্ত্রী ছিলেন প্রণববাবুই। তাঁকে জার্মানিতে পাঠানো হয়েছিল নেতাজির স্ত্রী ও কন্যার মতামত নিতে। তাঁরা জানিয়েছিলেন, সসম্মানে যদি চিতাভস্ম নিয়ে আসা হয়, তবে আপত্তির কোনও কারণ নেই। এর পরে প্রণববাবু জাপানে গিয়ে রেনকোজি মন্দির পরিদর্শন করেন। বিষয়টি নিয়ে পশ্চিমবঙ্গে তুমুল রাজনৈতিক বিরোধ শুরু হয়। নেতাজির বিবাহ এবং মৃত্যুর তত্ত্বে অবিশ্বাসী ফরওয়ার্ড ব্লক নেতারা প্রতিবাদ জানাতে থাকেন। তাতে যোগ দেন মমতা বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়ও (তিনি তখন কংগ্রেসেই ছিলেন)।

জাপান সরকারের তরফেও বারবার প্রশ্ন তোলা হয়েছে, ভারতের এত বড় নেতার শেষ স্মৃতিচিহ্নটুকু কেন ফিরিয়ে নেওয়া হবে না? এমন কী, এ কথাও বলা হয়েছিল, অনুমতি পেলে নিজের খরচে জাপান সেনা সসম্মানে সেই চিতাভস্ম ভারতে দিয়ে যেতে পারে। কিছু দিন আগে সুগেনামির (যে এলাকায় ওই মন্দির) মেয়র কলকাতায় এসে একই প্রশ্ন তুলেছিলেন নেতাজির পরিবারের কাছে। দিল্লি মনে করছে, চিতাভস্ম নিয়ে এই সার্বিক জটিলতা এ বার কাটিয়ে ওঠা সম্ভব হবে এই সমাধান সূত্রের মাধ্যমে।

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11/12
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Ministry of External Affairs
(East Asia Division)

Enclosed is copy of a typed version of a letter sent recently by Ambassdor E. Noda, who was earlier the Japanese Ambassador to India, to Shri Arjun Asrani, formerly Ambassador of India, Tokyo regarding the issue of the ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, presently kept at the Renkoji Temple in Tokyo. The letter suggests that the decision on the return of the ashes to India should not be postponed. [JS(S) is aware of the background of the suggestion.]

Sd/-
(Ashok K. Kantha)
Joint Secretary (EA)

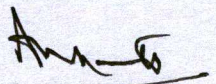
Ms. Sujata Mehta, Joint Secretary (S), PMO

MEA U.O. No.103/8/2006-JP

Dated: December 11, 2006

Copy to:

- ✓ 1) Director (FSO)
- 2) JS(CNV)
- 3) Ambassador of India, Tokyo


(Ashok K. Kantha)
Joint Secretary (EA)

11/12 JS(S) o.f.

AH(J14)

Faired version of the letter from Ambassador NODA,
addressed to Ambassador Asrani

H.E. Ambassador
Mr. Arjun Asrani
12 SFS Apartment,
Hauz Khas,
New Delhi, India

Tokyo
November 2, 2006
Fax: 813-3393-0916

Dear Ambassador Asrani,

Hope this finds you and your family in good health. Yesterday's International Herald Tribune has an interesting report on the Delhi Golf Club with photos. Masako recalled your warm hospitality.

2. By the way, I hear that some informal conversation is happily taking place between our two Governments in Delhi, concerning the Netaji's issue. Pursuant to my previous fax dated September 17, 2006, let me write to you the following.

3. I think that we should no longer take it for granted that the Renkoji Temple can maintain their generosity indefinitely. At the Temple, the Chief Priest Rev. Nichiko Mochizuki, the son of the then late Rev. Mochizuki who in 1945 agreed to take care of the remains, is already in his mid-sixties and is not enjoying good health at the moment. The day-to-day management is in charge of his adopted son, the third generation. Understandably, the patience on the part of the Renkoji Temple is fast thinning out. I sensed that this sober situation when I visited the Temple the other day. It is unfair and unwise to postpone the solution any longer. The Rev. Mochizuki is now even prepared to present the remains for a DNA testing if some people in India still doubt the genuineness of the remains. Do they not want to put an end to the legacy because the continued existence of the problem would ensure some benefit? (My personal suspicion). With the new prestigious Foreign Minister at the External (Affairs Ministry), I hope that the December Summit could produce a good result.

With warm regards,

(E. Noda)

(Ashok K. Kantha)
Joint Secretary (EA)

FAX: 91-11-26850671

H.E. Ambassador

MR ARJUN ASRANI

12 SFS APTS, HAUZ KHA.

NEW DELHI INDIA

Hon. Shri C. Rajasekhara
Dy (EA)

Tokyo

Nov. 2, 2006

Fax: 81-3-3393-0916

May kindly see
in fax copy
placed below.

Dear Asrani Taishi - Sama
Hope this finds you and your family in good health. Yesterday's
International Herald Tribune has an interesting report on the
Delhi Golf Club with photos. Masako recalled your warm
hospitality.

By the way, I hear that some informal conversation is happily
taking place between our two governments in Delhi concerning
the Aetaji issue. Pursuant to my previous fax dated Sep. 17,
2006, let me write to you as following.

I think that we should no longer take it for granted
that the Renkoji Temple can maintain their generosity indefi-
nitely. At the Temple, the Chief Priest Rev. NICHIKU MOCHIZUKI,
the son of the then late Rev. Utsu MOCHIZUKI who in 1945
agreed to take care of the remains, is already in his mid-
sixties and is not enjoying good health. At the moment,
the day-to-day management is in charge of his adopted son,
the third generation. Understandably the patience on the
part of the Renkoji Temple is fast thinning out. I sensed
this sad situation when I visited the Temple the other
day. It is unfair and unwise to postpone the solution
any longer. The Rev. NICHIKU MOCHIZUKI is now even
prepared to present the remains for a DNA testing if some
people still doubt the genuineness of the remains. Do they
in India not want to put an end to the legacy because
the continued existence of the problem would ensure some
benefit? (My personal suspicion) at the External

With the new prestigious Foreign Minister, I hope that
the December summit can produce a good result.
With warm regards, Eijiro Noda

Amb. Noda sent this to Amb. Asrani,
who had sent this for our info.
May kindly see.

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Faired version of the letter from Ambassador NODA,
addressed to Ambassador Asrani

H.E. Ambassador
Mr. Arjun Asrani
12 SFS Apartment,
Hauz Khas,
New Delhi, India

Tokyo
November 2, 2006
Fax: 813-3393-0916

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With warm regards,

(E. Noda)

(36)

1/2

**Embassy of India
Tokyo
Office of the Ambassador**

2-2-11 Kudan Minami,
Chiyoda Ku,
Tokyo-102 0074, Japan.



Tel: [81-3] 3262 2391-97
Fax: [81-3] 3262 2301
Email: indembjp@gol.com

FAX MESSAGE

Priority	MOST IMMEDIATE
Message No.	Tok/Pol/102/02/2003
Dated:	10 December, 2006
Addressed to:	Shri Ashok K. Kantha, JS(EA), MEA)
Repeated to:	i) Ms. Sujata Mehta, JS(PMO), New Delhi ii) Shri Naveen Srivastava, Dir(FSO), MEA, New Delhi
Internal Distribution	DCM/FS(Pol)
No. of Pages:	1+1

Joint Secretary (EA) from Ambassador

Faxed herewith for information is an article on Renko-ji issue appearing in today's Daily Yomiuri.

With best regards,

H. K. Singh
(H. K. Singh)



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Debate continues over Bose's ashes

By Rajender Singh Negi

Yomiuri Shimbun New Delhi Bureau

NEW DELHI—On the eve of his visit to Japan, which begins Wednesday, Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh has expressed his appreciation for the "warm sentiments in Japan" for Indian freedom fighter Subhash Chandra Bose.

Bose's remains are said to have been kept in the Renkoji temple in Tokyo for the past 60 years. But Singh was noncommittal on the prospect of when the Indian hero's remains would be returning to India. "We

have to build a consensus on this important matter," he said, referring to the sharply polarized views on the issue in his country.

Singh's remarks came during an interview with The Yomiuri Shimbun in which he discussed his hopes

for an expansion of both political and economic ties with Japan when he meets with Prime Minister Shinzo Abe in Tokyo.

However, finding a consensus on the issue of the ashes will be difficult as there is pressure in India for the remains to be brought back. Krishna Bose, the wife of Bose's nephew, Sisir Bose, said over the telephone from Kolkata, "We would like his mortal remains to be brought back to India with the highest degree of dignity."

According to one version of events, Bose died in Taipei on Aug. 18, 1945, when the Japanese bomber he was traveling in developed engine trouble and crashed as it was trying to take off. The plane is said to have hit the ground and became engulfed in flames as it broke in two. Bose's ashes



Subhash Chandra Bose

were said to have been taken to Japan and interred in the Renkoji temple in Suginami Ward, Tokyo.

This is just one of the many theories how Bose died. If one were to pay heed to all the folklore and anecdotal histories, Bose died not one but five deaths—murdered at Delhi's Red Fort on Aug. 15, 1945; died in the 1945 Taipei air crash; died at Dehradun in Uttar Pradesh, now Uttaranchal, in 1977; died at Sheopurkalan in Madhya Pradesh on May 21, 1977; and died at Ram Bhavan in Faizabad on Sept. 16, 1985.

Questions over Bose's death still persist in India. There have been three government inquiries in India to ascertain the facts about his death. But they have all failed to convince many Indians about the true circumstances surrounding Bose's death. The latest inquiry was conducted by Manoj Kumar Mukherjee, a former Supreme Court justice. The Mukherjee report repudiated the air crash theory, but when this one-man commission's report was tabled before the Indian parliament last spring, its findings were immediately rejected by the government.

The earlier enquiry reports had concluded that he had indeed died in the air crash, a fact the governments of the day accepted.

But in August, Barun Mukherjee of the Forward Bloc, the political party founded by Bose himself and one of the coalition

partners of Singh's government, argued that the ashes kept in Renkoji temple might not be the remains of Bose. He said, "Who knows whether those pieces of burned bones were from an animal or something else?"

Sugata Bose, a Harvard University professor and the son of Krishna and Sisir Bose, insists politics must be kept out of the debate. "I think you can understand that in the 1950s and 1960s, there was a sort of mass psychological phenomenon in India. People wanted Bose to return. And you can respect that kind of popular sentiment," he said.

"But today it is different because, if anything, that popular sentiment is exploited by only a few people, or by a few fringe groups. I think that the people of the country are now mature enough to accept what I often describe as the 'mortal end of a deathless hero,'" he said.

Nichiko Mochizuki, 65, the chief minister of Renkoji temple, whose late father agreed to keep the remains at the temple in the belief that they were Bose's and would soon be returned to India, told The Yomiuri Shimbun he hopes that the Indian government will take back the ashes sooner rather than later.

For now the ashes will stay where they are. As Singh observed in the interview, the sentiments for Bose in Japan are "another bond linking our two peoples."

THE DAILY YOMIURI DATE

10.12.06

Prime Minister's Camp Office
[Tokyo]

...

The disbursement of a donation of Yen 50,000 to the Renkoji Temple during the PM's visit to Japan has been approved.

Further action in this regard may kindly be taken.

Sujata Mehta

(Sujata Mehta)

Joint Secretary

December 15, 2006

Ambassador of India
Tokyo

Joint Secretary [EA]
Ministry of External Affairs

Separate
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Copy sent
JS (CNV)
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भारत का राजदूतावास, टोकियो
Embassy of India,
2-11, Kudan-Minami 2-chome,
Chiyoda-ku, TOKYO 102-0074
Telex : 2324886 INDEMB J
Phone : 03 (3262) 2391
Fax : 03 (3234) 4866
E-Mail : indembjp@gol.com

Fax Message

From : Indembassy Tokyo
To : Foreign New Delhi

JS(EA) from DCM

Faxed herewith is unofficial translation of a self-explanatory letter dated October 23, 2006 from Kazuo Azuma regarding Netaji's remains.

No. TOK/102/02/03
Dated : October 26, 2006

✓ Bag copy


(S. K. Mandal)

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(Lro)

October 23, 2006

To

Mr. S. K. Mandal
Deputy Chief of Mission
Embassy of India
Tokyo.

Dear Sir,

We should no longer take it for granted that the Renkoji is prepared to maintain their generosity indefinitely.

At the temple, the Chief Priest Nichiko Mochizuki, the son of the then Chief Priest Kyoei Mochizuki who in 1945 agreed to take care of the Netaji's remains is already in his mid-sixties and is not enjoying good health. Now the day-to-day management of the temple is in charge of his adopted son, the third generation. Undoubtedly the patience on the part of the temple is fast thinning out. It is simply unfair and unwise to defer the repatriation year after year.

In this context, it is worth mentioning that the priest of the Renkoji temple has agreed to cooperate on DNA testing of Netaji's remains.

Thus we have to think very seriously on the issue of Renkoji temple. You may please be informed about the situation at Renkoji and a serious feeling of the Japanese on the issue.

We will be much obliged in that case.

Kazuo Azuma



भारत का राजदूतावास, टोकियो
 Embassy of India,
 2-11, Kudan-Minami 2-chome,
 Chiyoda-ku, TOKYO 102-0074
 Telex : 2324886 INDEMB J
 Phone : 03 (3262) 2391
 Fax : 03 (3234) 4866
 E-Mail : indembjp@gol.com

Fax Message

From : Indembassy Tokyo
 To : Foreign New Delhi

JS(EA) from DCM

Faxed herewith is unofficial translation of a self-explanatory letter dated October 23, 2006 from Kazuo Azuma regarding Netaji's remains.

Dated : October 26, 2006


 (S. K. Mandal)

For info. pl.

Antanthe
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FC a.r. Antanthe

JS(EA)

Copy sent - JS(CNV)
 - JS(S), PMO

Antanthe
 27/x

Dir (EA)

Subj: Netaji
27/x
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October 23, 2006

To

Mr. S. K. Mandal
Deputy Chief of Mission
Embassy of India
Tokyo.

Dear Sir,

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Kazuo Azuma

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(Jk)

Embassy of India
Tokyo
Office of SS(PIC)

2-2-11 Kudan Minami, Chiyoda Ku, Tokyo-102 0074 JAPAN		☎ [81-3] 3262 8520 ☎ [81-3] 3234 4866 ✉: sspic@indembjp.org
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Facsimile Transmittal

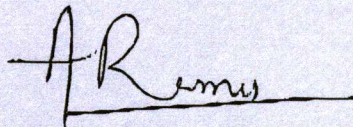
Priority	
File No.	Tok/Cul/321/04/2006
Dated	13 October 2006
Addressed to:	Shri Ashok K. Kantha, JS (EA), MEA, New Delhi. jsea@mea.gov.in
Internal Distribution	Amb/DCM
No. of pages	1 + 2

Dear Sir

This is with reference to the telecom Ambassador had with you today on the Renkoji issue.

Faxed herewith is a copy of hand written note handed over to Ambassador by Prof. Kazuo Azuma, Professor of Reitaku University and Secretary General of Japan-India Tagore Association on the Renkoji issue.

With respectful regards


(Abbagani Ramu)

Urgent

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JS(Jk)

Spoke to Sr.
As desired, the paper
is being returned.

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JS(EA)

"Regarding the Return of Netaji's Remains to India"

Let me explain to You some background of this development for Your personal reference.

As is well known, the remains of the Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose has ever since September, 1945 been kept in the Renkoji Temple in Tokyo under the dedicated care of the Chief Priests — the late Rev. Kyoei Mochizuki and his son Rev. Nikko Mochizuki. The remains have not been returned to India. Once in April 1990 when then-P.M. of Japan Mr. Kaifu paid an official visit to India at the invitation of Your P.M. Mr. V. P. Singh, he raised the issue but unfortunately it did not make any headway. As an admirer of Netaji I have had this in mind all through the years.

With my decades of academic and educational career, I have had the pleasure of enjoying close friendship with many Indian scholars, educational leaders and eminent civic leaders, in West Bengal particularly. Lately through personal communication with these friends, I have come to sense that the situation in India has become markedly positive welcome back the Netaji's remains.

Hence, as a Board Member of Indo-Japanese Association, I made a personal request and appeal to Mr. Yoshiro Mori, the President of the Association to take some action in this regard. Mr. Mori was kind enough to respond positively to my request and sent a personal letter dated April 28, 2006 to your Prime Minister, Mr. Manmohan Singh. He received a warm reply dated July

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14, 2006 from Your P.M. (I assume that You already are aware of the contents of the exchanged letters but for Your reference let me show You the copies, although they are of a private nature and therefore not to be made public). Mr. Mori feels more than happy to have received this positive response from Your P.M..

Although this exchange of letters has taken place at Mr. Mori's very personal initiative, he expressed his personal willingness to recommend the Japanese Government to enter into an official contact with the Indian Government in this regard. I have learned that Mr. Mori has, through one of his assistants, already briefed Mr. Shinzo Abe, the present P.M. and has recommended to go ahead on this issue in the overall context of the policy to further strengthen friendly relations between our two countries.

All I hope personally is that my Government and Yours should now settle the Netaji legacy of over sixty years.

Again allow me to remind You that my personal move above-mentioned is of purely personal nature. I hope that You would not quote my name publicly.

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Embassy of India
Tokyo
Office of the Ambassador

2-2-11 Kudan Minami, Chiyoda Ku, Tokyo-102 0074 JAPAN	 सत्यमेव जयते	[81-3] 3265 5036 [81-3] 3262 2301 amb.tokyo@mea.gov.in
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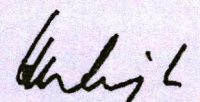
Facsimile Transmittal

Priority	Most Immediate
File No.	Tok/Pol/104/02/2006
Dated	20 September, 2006
Addressed to:	Shri Ashok K.Kantha, Joint Secretary[EA], MEA
Repeated to:	
Internal Distribution	DCM/FS[P]SS[C&P]
No. of pages	1 + 3

Joint Secretary[EA] from Ambassador

Herewith for information an article appearing in the Asahi Shinbun of 17 September on the Renkoji Temple issue.

With best regards,


 [H.K.Singh]

May like to see.

20/9

JS(CNV)

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Horizon

The Asahi Shinbun Sept. 17, 2006

(By Yukifumi Takeuchi)

When light has filtered into a history of Japan-India relations after a long interval, the drama depicting the life of a legendary figure is still going on.

Memorial service for Chandra Bose, the leader of the freedom struggle of India, was held at the Renkoji Temple in Suginami Ward on August 18. It is said that he was killed in a plane crash in Taipei on this day 61 years ago.

About 100 persons attended the service. Most of them were old men and women. After reading a sutra Rev. Nikko Mochizuki, a 64-year old chief priest of the temple said with a deep sigh, "I was so disappointed at a report." A report on 'disappearance of Bose' compiled by an investigation committee was released in May.

"Bose was killed in a crash of a Japanese army's plane in Taipei soon after the end of the W.W.II. After cremation of his body, the ashes were brought to Japan and eventually to the Renkoji Temple." No Japanese authorities concerned had ever voiced a doubt about this story. Similar investigations had been conducted in India, which concluded that the ashes kept at the Renkoji Temple were genuine ashes of Bose. The Prime Ministers of India had visited the temple during their visits to Japan. The ashes have been waiting for the day when they are brought back to India.

However, this time the investigation has concluded that the ashes are 'fakes'. The last two investigations had been conducted when the Congress was in power. This time, however, under instructions from the previous coalition government headed by the BJP, a rival of the Congress, the committee was set up for the

(48)

purpose of investigating the case. It is widely believed the committee has derived a political conclusion with an aim of embarrassing the present government.

The Renkoji was affected by India's domestic political turmoil. It is certain that the report will cause a further delay in realizing a plan for the return of the ashes to India. Old people concerned are not happy.

Mr. Tomoharu Muto, a 76-year old former diplomat and student of Indian affairs, worked with members of the first investigation committee in 1956 to find out many eye witnesses. Mr. Muto did not hide his resentment about the report by saying "The India side promised to bring back the ashes to India by dispatching a warship. If India fails to carry out a pledge, its international credibility would be at stake.

A 67-year old admire of Bose was one of several Indian attendants of the memorial service. He came to Japan to visit his son in Tokyo. He said "Bose must be very happy as he has been admired so much in Japan." He said that the ashes, if returned to India, would be swept out into the Ganga. The Buddhists bury ashes in graves, while the Hindus sweep them into rivers. There is a perception gap about the death between the two. I wonder whether the Indian side can fully understand the sentiment of Japanese people who have been keeping the ashes of Bose. A sincere sentiment toward the ashes of Bose among the Japanese people concerned reflects the arguments about the ashes of Bose.

We can see new moves to inaugurate. Thanks to its ties with the Rankoji Temple, a delegation of the Suginami Ward visited India in the spring of 2006. Among the members of the delegation were a mayor of the Ward and members of the Suginami Ward Assembly. A special corner of India with 300 books on India has opened at the Suginami Central Library.

(49)

The people concerned are getting old. While watching these people, an idea comes to me that the Renkoji Temple should be used as a center of the dissemination of history of exchanges between Japan and India so that old people can tell the young people about their experiences and knowledge about the history.

(Translated by Takeuchi on September 20)

S-1792/JS(EA)/LHG
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28/8/06

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~URGENT~~

Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs

Lok Nayak Bhavan, Khan Market,
New Delhi.

4/JK(S)/06
22/8/06

28/8/JS(CNV)
28/8/06

The undersigned is directed to refer to MEA UO No. 1606/JS(EA)/06 dated 14th June, 2006 regarding letter to the PM from the former Prime Minister of Japan Yoshiro Mori about the ashes, purportedly of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, lying at Renkoji Temple in Tokyo.

2. The matter has been examined in this Ministry and MHA agrees with the suggestion at para 5 of the note dated 12.6.2006 enclosed with the above-mentioned UO note. In this connection, a copy of reply, given by the Hon'ble Home Minister in the Lok Sabha on 7.8.2006, to the discussion under Rule 193 on the report of Justice Mukherjee Commission of enquiry regarding disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, is enclosed.

3. This issues with the approval of the competent authority of this Ministry.

Sugoswami

(S.K.Goswami)
Under Secretary

Encl: As above.

Shri Ashok K. Kantha, JS (EA), MEA, South Block, New Delhi.

MHA UO No. 12015/1/2006-Cdn. Dated 18.8.2006.

On file, P1.
21/8

PP/ SO(JK)

You may check.

JS(CNV)

PM has already replied to Mr. Mori.
May like to see.

JS(CNV)

Dir(EA)

22/8

In view of this reply
to write in L.S. p3/A,
should we ask MHA to take
note as per PM's response
to Mr. Mori?

22/8

Reply to the discussion under Rule 193
on the report of Justice Mukherjee
Commission of enquiry regarding
disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra
Bose laid on the table of Lok Sabha by the
Minister of Home Affairs on 7.8.2006.

Sir,

Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru, Shri Subhas Chandra Bose, Shri Abul Kalam Azad, Shri Babasaheb Ambedkar, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan were a few of the young leaders of the people, who were most respected, by one and all in the country, and who led the freedom movement with great courage and confidence and contributed towards the development of the country. Modern history of India cannot be written without mentioning the contribution of men like them towards the cause of freedom struggle and our country's development. They were the men of vision and indomitable courage who knew the country and the world, and the potential the people of India had. Their memories inspire the people of India and would keep doing so for many many years to come. If we forget them, or if we cease to remember as to how they worked, they struggled, they built the freedom movement, we would become weaker and poorer, and lose our capacity to face the challenges of the present and the future. On the eve of the attainment of the freedom, Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Subhas Chandra Bose vanished from our vision, and we were deprived of their support for the construction and building of our strong future. We should know in clear terms as to how their memories can be respected, and as to how their spirit and vision can be used to build our future. We may be able to do it better by avoiding controversies and emphasizing on the positive aspects of their and our lives. Unfortunately, there arose a controversy about the existence or otherwise of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose, and his whereabouts, and that controversy has not been fully settled and allowed to disappear.

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He gave clarion call to his fellow patriots to march towards Delhi to hoist the national flag on the tower of the Red Fort. If he had come on the eve of the Independence, he would have been welcomed with open arms by millions of masses of India. When he did not come after the second world war was concluded, and when the country was emancipated, the people were disappointed. Against their wishes, they began to think that he would not have been alive, otherwise he could not have resisted to come to his motherland, on the fulfillment of his dream of freedom for his country. They wished that he were alive, and feared that he might have breathed his last. That was why there was hesitation in the minds of his kith and kin, and the countrymen who made the government of the time to constitute a three-men committee to find out the truth about his existence and inform the country.

A

The committee consisted of a person who was in the Force of Independence built by him, his brother, and a senior administrator. The committee was constituted in 1956. The committee gave the report, after examining the witnesses and the evidence available in the country and outside the country. The majority in the committee came to conclusion that he was no more, and he died in the plane crash, and his ashes were kept in Renkoji temple in Tokyo. In fact initially all the members, one of whom was his brother, had come to the conclusion which was in line with the majority report, without any dissenting view on the same. However, later on, may be because, his brother's affection did not allow him to hold that the disappeared relation of his was no more, or may be the people in the country were unwilling to think that he had died. Under pressure of his own emotional inclination or of the people around him, he changed his view and gave a dissenting view. However, the facts relating to the incident and the inquiry, and the initial view and later on the dissenting view, did convey the conclusion which was said and not readily acceptable, however convincing it could have been.

This inquiry held was closer to the date of incident, than the enquiries held later on. The evidence given by the witnesses could have been more reliable

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and dependable. There was no valid reason for the witnesses to depose falsely and incorrectly. In matters of such inquiries, the oral evidence given by the witnesses, and more so the eye witnesses, is equally or on occasion more reliable than any documentary evidence. The accident had taken place in the time of war. After the war was over, the governments in the country of accident and the neighbouring countries were changed. The documents relevant to the incident and things relating to it, could not have been safely preserved or stored or could have been destroyed or burnt in the accident. Absence of these documents would not weigh heavily against the availability of the oral evidence, given by the unbiased eye witnesses and others.

Therefore, it would not be judicially prudent to attach less importance to the findings given by the Shahnawaz Committee. The findings given were not inconclusive. They were unambiguous, clear and convincing. It is not easy to disbelieve the findings and brush them aside and in their place, to accept the findings given in an inquiry which took place nearly fifty years later, and which was not conclusive, and according to which, no definite finding could be pronounced in the matter of inquiry. While assessing the credibility of the finding, we cannot afford to lose sight of this rationale.

The finding of the Shahnawaz Committee convinced many, and it seems, for reasons known to them, failed to convince a few. The fact that inquiries made by an Indian journalist, an American, and a British, which were of the same kind, also did not find favour with the few persons who had doubts about the finding. It seems that majority of the population in the country did not share the doubts, and were inclined to think that, the great leader was no more in his physical form in the world.

Khosla Commission was constituted to look into the matter again. It was done to remove the doubts entertained by a few citizens. The commission was headed by a judge, and had to function under the Inquiry Commission Act. It went to the country where the accident took place, to the country where the

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ashes were kept, and examined the witnesses who were available at that time. Legal acumen to assess the validity and reliability of the evidence given by the witnesses and the evidence produced certainly was used by the commission. The report given was unambiguous and conclusive. A few lines of it can be quoted to point out the nature of the report.

"I, therefore, find it proved beyond all reasonable doubt that Bose traveled in a Japanese bomber from Touraine to Taihoku on the morning of 18th August 1945..... The plane crashed to the ground, broke into two parts and caught fire. In this fire, the pilot and Gen. Shidei died instantaneously and of the other men on board, co-pilot Ayoagi died later and Bose also succumbed to his burn injuries during the course of the following night. His body was cremated and ashes were taken to Tokyo." Page 49 para 4.129.

The question before us is why a report of this nature should be discarded in favour of a report which is of inconclusive nature. There was no reason for the Khosla Commission to arrive at wrong conclusions. There was no reason for the witnesses to depose falsely. If all facts are borne in mind, it would be easier to rely upon this report than any other report of inconclusive nature.

It is argued that in 1978, then Prime Minister of India expressed his doubts about the reliability of the findings given in the two inquiries held. It is said that he had doubted the reliability in view of the documents available in the offices of the government. No dates, no names or no numbers to identify the said files were given which could help to find out the documents mentioned by the then Prime Minister. They could not have been found out in the offices, if particulars about them were not provided. The fact that, then Prime Minister had formed the government by defeating the government which was in power when the two inquiries were conducted, cannot be easily brushed aside, to come to the conclusion that his statement could have been motivated, not by reasons of law, but by reasons political. The two previous Prime Ministers had got two inquiries conducted to find out the facts and in a way, accepted the

(87)

reports of the inquiries. The third Prime Minister had expressed doubt about the facts held proved, but had not constituted another inquiry which he could have done without difficulty, as it was done about twenty years later.

The third inquiry was ordered in the period of the previous government, and a judge of the Supreme Court was given the responsibility to discover facts. This inquiry was expected to do its job in six months time. It completed its task in six years' time. The Commission could have asked for the documents from the government, which had brought it into existence. Enough time was available for it to get the necessary documents. Nearly more than four years were at its disposal. Why the documents were not got from the previous government? Could it be explained in a convincing manner? I think, it cannot be done.

On the following points, the Commission had to give its findings.

1. Whether Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is dead or alive.;
2. If he is dead, whether he died in the plane crash, as alleged;
3. Whether the ashes in the Japanese temple are the ashes of Netaji;
4. Whether he has died in any other manner at any other place and if so, when and how and,
5. If he is alive, in respect of his whereabouts.

The findings given are as follows :

It has said that Shri Subhas Chandra Bose may not be alive. He, however, might not have died in the plane crash. The following are the findings given on the issues mentioned just now:

1. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is dead.
2. He did not die in the plane crash as alleged.
3. The ashes in the Japanese temple are not of Netaji.
4. In the absence of any clinching evidence, a positive answer cannot be given.
5. Answer already given in (1) above.

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The findings on the point no.4 (d) are not conclusive. Therefore, it is not possible to rely upon them.

The findings given in the previous reports are conclusive and hence more reliable. Therefore, the question is why the previous findings should not be preferred and the third finding should be referred.

The Government has preferred the findings of the two previous enquiries and, not the third finding, because it is inconclusive and not definite. I think, the government has not done any mistake or wrong in doing so.

The Government was criticized for having delayed the submission of the action taken report, and the report of the commission in time. The law provides that it should be submitted to the legislature in six months' time. They were submitted in six months and a few days' period. The reasons given for delay are not unexcusable. The Commission was appointed to give a report in six months time, and it took more than six years' time. This reality should be compared with the delay of a few days, caused in submitting the report of the inquiry and the action taken report. That would put the matter in correct perspective.

It was also said that no cogent reasons were given for having not accepted the report, and for having rejected it. The reasons were given. Only thing is they were not reported fully. The reasons are given fully on this occasion when all aspects relating to the report, and its comparison with other two reports are done. I do not know if all the points given in the discussions today would be reported or not. If they are not reported, allegations can be made that no valid reasons were advanced even in the debate on the subject. Two or three columns in a newspaper, or a few seconds' visual on the T.V. cannot cover the valid points and all cogent arguments. Lacunae in reporting could generate mistaken perception and misunderstanding. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was

the darling of the masses and more revered by the Congressmen and patriots of all shades and opinions. Whenever doubts were raised about his whereabouts and existence, steps were taken to find out the facts. Not once, but three times. And all the help and assistance was provided to unravel the factual position. In view of these facts, should we hold that, no steps were taken to know if he were alive or not ? The government had decided to confer the Bharat Ratna on him, posthumously to revere his memory. If a person is not found to be living for seven years, generally, he is supposed to have died. This fact should have been borne in mind while objecting to conferment of the highest award in the country. The reports given could also have been borne in mind. But that was not done. Why ? This should be explained. Comments can be given. But we do not want to enter into dispute of this nature, and, we leave this issue to the people to decide. The statues and portraits put in the Parliament and other official buildings are indications of the desire to respect and perpetuate his memory. He is always mentioned in a very respectful manner. All the leaders pay obeisance to his memory and try to put his view and opinion in practice to strengthen the country and develop our people. The concept of planning was very near and dear to him. That was adopted to build our country's infrastructure and industry, trade and agriculture, science and technology. He was for democracy, social, economic and cultural justice for one and all. These principles have been incorporated in the basic law of the country and in the policy of the government. If these are not the ways to pay homage to the great souls, what are the other ways in which respect to them can be shown ?

Let us not fall prey to political considerations. Small concepts cannot produce great and good results. Great men are great, because of their great thoughts and concepts. Let us follow them in their foot-steps by avoiding to fall in traps of narrow-mindedness.

Why any government would not be interested in not respecting the great hero of the freedom struggle ? Are we respecting him by keeping this dispute alive,

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or trying to disrespect other great leaders ? Let this be understood by the people.

Anything which is acceptable to all of us, to respect his memory can be done by us. If there is anything of the nature, please suggest and we would accept it.

The government is not in a position to say that the Commission gave its report which is conclusive and acceptable. The report has not said as to how Netaji died, where he lived, and why he lived away from his dear motherland. How can this kind of ambiguous report be accepted by all of us ?

CONFIDENTIAL
URGENT
REMINDER

Ministry of External Affairs
(East Asia Division)

....

This is further to our U.O. note of even number dated July 11, 2006 regarding the letter sent to Prime Minister by former Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori of Japan.

2. It would be appreciated if MHA could kindly expedite their comments/advice.

Sd/-
(Ashok K. Kantha)
Joint Secretary (EA)

Ms. B. Banmati, Joint Secretary (Security), Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

MEA U.O. No1606/JS(EA)/2006

Dated: August 3, 2006

Copy, for information, to: Shri Rudrendra Tandon, Deputy Secretary, Prime Minister's Office, New Delhi.

(Ashok K. Kantha)
Joint Secretary (EA)

q/c

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Secretary (East)'s office
Dy. No. 3108
Date 20-7-06

(7)

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2070/JS(EA)/66
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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO:

INDEMBASSY, TOKYO

FROM:

SUJATA MEHTA, JS (PMO)

FAX: 23794443

No:G-2913/JS(S)/06

DATE: JULY 18, 2006

NO OF PAGES : 2

(INCL. THIS PAGE)

Ambassador from JS (PMO)

Faxed herewith is a copy of a letter from PM to Mr. Yoshiro Mori, President, Indo-Japanese Association, which may kindly be transmitted suitably. The signed original follows by bag.

(Sujata Mehta)

Copy (along with original) by bag to Ambassador of India, Tokyo.

✓ Copy also to Secretary (East)/Joint Secretary (EA),

MEA

Sujata Mehta
(Sujata Mehta)

A: What do we
emissary?
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JS(EA) b/r

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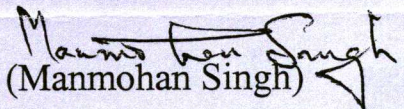
प्रधान मंत्री
Prime Minister
New Delhi : July 14, 2006

Excellency,

Thank you very much for your letter and the warm tributes you have paid to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, whose memory is as sacred in Japan as in India. May I also take this opportunity to express appreciation for the devotion of the Priests of the Renkoji Temple.

A | Excellency, I have taken note of the points you have made and these shall be looked into. The great sensitivity and humanism that your letter reflects, confirm my belief that your involvement in India-Japan relations is an asset for our ongoing efforts to strengthen bilateral relations.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.


(Manmohan Singh)

His Excellency Mr. Yoshiro Mori
President
Indo-Japanese Association
Tokyo

(63)
(ENGLISH TRANSLATION)

Tokyo, April 28, 2006

Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I am writing this letter recalling the tragic demise on August 1945 of the great hero of independence Netaji Chandra Bose. I presume that you are aware that ever since September 1945, his remains have been kept at Renkoji, a Buddhist temple in Tokyo, under the hospitable care rendered by its chief Priest.

As I understand it, his remains have not been returned to India mainly because of the delicate domestic circumstances in India pertaining thereto. Recently however, I came to learn through Professor Kazuo Azuma, a board member of the Indo-Japanese Association, that Mrs. Krsna Bose of Kolkata, President of the Netaji Institute and a close relative of the late Netaji Chandra Bose, now feels strongly that considering the change in circumstances in India, his remains should be returned to his fatherland without further delay. Having being briefed in detail, I have come to feel that the wishes of the Netaji family should be considered from a humanitarian point of view. I believe that if his remains were to be returned to India with the courtesy commensurate with his great historic status, the event would further promote the friendship between our two peoples.

I sincerely hope that Your Excellency would be good enough to pay attention to the wishes of the Bose family and take the appropriate steps accordingly. Your favorable assistance would be highly appreciated. I would be much obliged if you could kindly inform me of your thoughts.

With warmest regards,
Yoshiro Mori

President
The Indo-Japanese Association
Suzuko Bldg. 2F
Kayabacho 2-1-14, Nihonbashi,
Chuo-ku, Tokyo,
Japan 103-0025
Tel.:81-3-5640-7604
Fax:81-3-5640-1576

64

2006年4月28日

マンモハン・シン首相閣下

貴国インドの独立運動の偉大なる指導者で、1945年8月に不慮の死をとげられたネタジ・チャンドラ・ボース氏のご遺骨が、同年9月以来、東京の仏教寺院蓮光寺に保管され、同寺院のご住職により最高の敬意を以て守られて今日に及んでいることについては貴首相もご高承のことと存じます。

このご遺骨が既に60年以上もこのような状態にとどまり、故国にお戻りになれなかった原因は、主として貴国の事情によるものと承知しております。然るところ、最近、コルカタのネタジ研究所所長でご親族のクリシュナ・ボース女史より、インド国内の事情がかなり変化してきていることもあり、ご親族の総意として、ご遺骨をこれ以上日本にとどめることなく、故国に迎えることにしたいとの強いご希望が日印協会理事である我妻和男教授を通じ、私に伝えられました。

私は、同教授から詳しい説明を受け、ご親族のご希望が達せられますよう、人道的見地から考えるべき時期にきていると存じます。ご遺骨が貴国において偉大な指導者にふさわしい儀礼をもって迎えられることとなれば、これは日印両国民の間の友好関係の増進に寄与するでありましょう。

このことにつき、貴首相のご高配をえたいと存じ、本信をお送りするものであり、ご内意を承れれば幸甚と存じます。

ご自愛を祈ります。

敬具

日印協会会長

表 出 朗

財団法人 日印協会
東京都中央区日本橋茅場町 2-1-14
スズコービル 2F
電話：03-5640-7604
FAX：03-5640-1576

Message Confirmation Report

19-JUL-2006 15:08 WED

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Fax Number :
Name :

Name/Number : 0081332622301
Page : 4
Start Time : 19-JUL-2006 15:06 WED
Elapsed Time : 01'12"
Mode : STD ECM
Results : [O.K]

MOST IMMEDIATE

**Ministry of External Affairs
(East Asia Division)**

....

Reference U.O. note of even number dated June 14, 2006, forwarding a letter received by Prime Minister from the former Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori of Japan regarding the ashes, purportedly of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, lying at Renkoji Temple in Tokyo.

2. Prime Minister's Office, vide their note dated July 6, 2006 (copy enclosed), have asked MEA to expedite its inputs regarding the letter received by PM from the former Japanese Prime Minister.
3. We would appreciate if MHA could kindly expedite their advice, particularly on the contents of PM's reply to Mr. Mori, as requested in the earlier U.O. note.
4. This matter may kindly be treated as **urgent**.

Sd/-
(Ashok K. Kantha)
Joint Secretary (EA)

Ms. B. Banmati, Joint Secretary (Security), Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

MEA U.O. No1606/JS(EA)/2006

Dated: July 11, 2006

Copy, for information, to: Shri Rudrendra Tandon, Deputy Secretary, Prime Minister's Office, New Delhi with reference to I.D. No.915/11/C/2/2006-Pol dated July 6, 2006

(Ashok K. Kantha)
Joint Secretary (EA)

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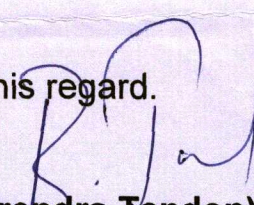
MOST IMMEDIATE

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

1902/JS(EA) 108
7/7

Reference this Office U.O. No.256/DS(R)/G/06 dated 7.6.2006 enclosing a letter and associated papers sent to Prime Minister by Yoshiro Mori.

2. MEA is requested to kindly expedite their reply in this regard.


(Rudrendra Tandon)
Deputy Secretary
Tel: 23010849

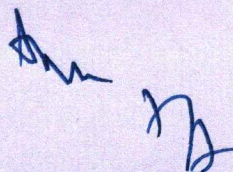
Joint Secretary (EA), MEA

PMO I.D. No.915/11/C/2/2006-Pol

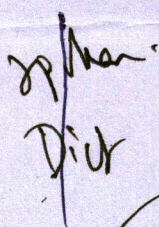
dated 6.7.2006

Urgent

W. c. spoken. Let us follow up.



~~Dir (EA)~~



(68)

Embassy of India
Tokyo
Office of the Ambassador

2-2-11 Kudan Minami,
Chiyoda Ku,
Tokyo-102 0074
Japan



सत्यमेव जयते

Tel: [81-3] 3265 5036
Fax: [81-3] 3262 2301
Email: amb.tokyo@mea.gov.in

Fax Message

Priority	Most Immediate
Message No.	Tok/Pol/ 103/2//05
Dated	4 th July, 2006
Addressed to:	Shri Ashok K.Kantha, Joint Secretary[EA], MEA
Repeated to:	Shri Rajiv Sikri, Secretary[East] MEA
Internal Distribution	DCM/TS[Pol]
No. of pages	1 +1

Joint Secretary[EA] from Ambassador

Further to my message of even number dated 28th June, 2006, faxed herewith is a press report on FM Taro ASO's attendance at a memorial service for Allied PoWs held at the Iuganji temple in Osaka on 3rd July, 2006.

With regards,



H.K. Singh
[H.K.Singh]

Am
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Sub

Aso's visit to POW remembrance service backfires

Aso withdraws invitations to allied guests after criticism his visit was politically motivated.

By KENSHI MATSUBARA

Staff Writer

HIGASHI-OSAKA, Osaka Prefecture—Foreign Minister Taro Aso on Monday became the first Cabinet member to attend a memorial service for allied prisoners of war at the Juganji temple here.

The facility honors approximately 1,000 POWs who died in World War II camps across Japan.

Notably absent were ambassadors and consuls general who had been invited to attend but were discouraged from going at the last minute. In preparation for his first visit to the temple, Aso invited representatives from several allied nations to join him.

But after media reports expressing skepticism of his political motivations, Aso's office sent out notices late last week informing the invited guests the visit was now purely "private" and that Aso would go alone.

Aso was accompanied by his secretaries and Foreign Ministry officials. He paid a 20-second tribute to the 1,086 POWs of Australia, Britain, Canada, India, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway and the United States whose remains were kept at the temple.

Afterward, Aso said he had wanted to express his gratitude to the temple for honoring the deceased POWs for the past 60 years with little public recognition.

"With gratitude to the priests, I came to pray that the POWs might rest in peace," he said.

About 20 priests, 60 local residents and a nephew of a deceased U.S. POW whose ashes were once held at the temple also attended the service. Foreign embassy officials stayed away as requested.

After the end of World War II, the Buddhist temple accepted urns containing the cremated remains of 1,086 POWs who had died at a POW camp in Osaka and elsewhere.

Many remains have since been returned to the home countries of the deceased POWs. However, some remains are still kept in the pagoda at the temple, according to priests.

Some of the families of the deceased POWs and several consuls general of the allied nations have visited the temple, which conducts an annual memorial service each Aug. 25.

Yukio Konishi, chief priest at the temple, was clearly overjoyed at this first-ever visit by a Cabinet minister.

"It may have been an unofficial visit but a Cabinet member attended a service for the first time today, and I believe the spirits of the deceased servicemen must be relieved," Konishi said.

Aso first expressed a wish to attend a remembrance service at the temple shortly after assuming his ministerial post in October. His office then contacted the temple in March and it was agreed that the remembrance service would be moved to Monday to fit in with Aso's schedule, his secretary said.

Aso's office invited ambassadors and consuls general to the service through the Foreign

Ministry in June. Several were planning to attend.

However, the mood changed late last month after both domestic and foreign media questioned Aso's intentions in visiting the temple. There was speculation his visit was aimed at deflecting criticism of Japan's failure to fully address the POW issue and also to soften Aso's hawkish image overseas.

A British Embassy spokesman confirmed that Ambassador Graham Fry had initially planned to attend, but along with the other foreign dignitaries invited, canceled last Friday after receiving notice from Aso's office.

"Aso's attendance at the service has no motivation behind it. We just wanted to avoid causing any trouble or inconvenience for the embassies," Aso's secretary said.

"His attendance has already been highly politicized by the media, and Aso apparently decided not to cause further turmoil by involving ambassadors," said a senior Foreign Ministry official who accompanied his boss on Monday.

But the decision to label the visit as private disappointed some. John Glusman, the 50-year-old son of an American POW who published his father's memoir "Conduct Under Fire" last year, canceled after being told the foreign minister's visit was purely private.

Glusman said he had been invited to attend the service by a senior Foreign Ministry official in April. Having heard that allied ambassadors and consuls general were also attending, Glusman said he thought there would be an official event during which Aso might make a statement addressing the POW issue.

"I thought it would be a wonderful opportunity to open the possibility (for Japan) to ad-



THE ASHEN DRAGON

Foreign Minister Taro Aso prays for prisoners of war who died while held in Japan during a memorial service held Monday at Juganji temple in Higashi-Osaka, Osaka Prefecture.

dress this delicate issue, but the event was minimized from a public event to a private one," Glusman said. "The Foreign Ministry realized that it is a far more complicated issue than it had initially thought."

The government's official position remains that the treatment of POWs during the war has been settled by Japan's compensation to allied nations in line with the 1951 San Francisco Treaty.

1HT ASAMI
4-7-06

69

(5) (20)

CONFIDENTIAL
URGENT

Ministry of External Affairs
(East Asia Division)

Enclosed is copy of PMO UO No.256/(DS(R)/G/06 dated June 7, 2006 forwarding a letter sent to Prime Minister by the former Prime Minister of Japan, Yoshiro Mori in his capacity as the President of the Indo-Japanese Association, regarding the ashes, purportedly of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, lying at Renkoji Temple in Tokyo. Also enclosed is copy of a self-explanatory note on the subject prepared in the Ministry of External Affairs.

2. It would be appreciated if MHA could kindly give their advice, particularly on the contents of Prime Minister's reply to Mr. Mori.
3. This matter may kindly be treated as urgent.

(Ashok K. Kantha)
Joint Secretary (EA)

(427)
103/8

Ms. B. Bhamati, Joint Secretary (Security), Ministry of Home Affairs.
MEA UO No.1606/JS (EA)/06 June 14, 2006
ph. 24619536

Copy, with copy of MEA note, to: Shri Rudrendra Tandon, Deputy Secretary, Prime Minister's Office.

Spoke to JS MHA
file under Subhas to
Home Sec they'd
revert in a couple of days.

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Dir(EA) 16/6

DS (R) R/S
R/S

R/S

Pl open a new file

1072

lead 103

S/L 19/6

Encl

71

...

Subject: **Letter to PM from former Prime Minister of Japan on the ashes (alleged) of Netaji Subhas Bose at Renkoji Temple in Tokyo.**

Letter dated April 28, 2006 from Hon'ble Mr. Yoshiro Mori, former Prime Minister of Japan is in his capacity as the President of the Indo-Japanese Association. The letter has been forwarded by the eminent Tagore scholar Prof. Kazuo Azuma, who is presently the Secretary General of the Japan India Tagore Association.

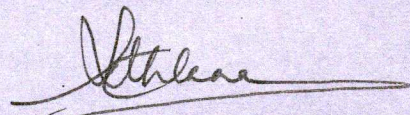
2 Mr. Mori asserts that the ashes lying at Renkoji Temple are that of Netaji and it is his understanding, through Prof. Azuma, that the family of Netaji Subhas Bose wish that his remains should return to India without further delay. It is quite strange that GoI is being approached through this channel.

3 It may be recalled that the third Commission, mandated by Government of India, the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI), has recently come to the conclusion that it cannot be proved that the ashes are indeed that of Netaji. Government has rejected the conclusions of the Commission. One of the reasons for the inconclusive findings of the Commission is that experts feel that the remains at Renkoji Temple may not lend themselves to conclusive DNA testing. Thus, we are not yet ready to say with any certainty that the ashes are that of Netaji.

4 The wishes of the family as conveyed to the Hon'ble Mr. Mori by Prof. Azuma may be correct. However, it is necessary to note that there are others in the family who are not too sure. One of the nephews of Netaji, Hon'ble Member of Parliament Shri Subrata Bose, who met the undersigned several times during the course of the JMCI and who was himself a deponent to the Commission, said that the family wanted closure, but several of them were still not convinced that the ashes in Tokyo are that of Netaji.

5 With regard to the query of PMO on whether or not the Prime Minister should reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Mori, our answer should be positive as the former Prime Minister does indeed deserve a reply, especially as his reason for writing is to "promote the friendship between our two peoples". However, in view of what has been stated above, the reply cannot promise action as requested. It should, therefore, convey regards and thanks to the former Prime Minister's engagement in improving bilateral relations. On the substantive issue, PM's reply should say that the matter is constantly under consideration by the Government and people of India; that it is Government's intention that the wishes of Netaji's family are respected in the matter and it is his personal wish that one of the pre-eminent figures of India's independence movements be laid to rest with all the dignity and honour that he deserves.

6 Before the final answer is drafted, perhaps Ministry of Home, who are the nodal Ministry for the matter, should also be consulted. The contact person is Ms. Bhamati, Joint Secretary (Security).



(L.D. Ralte)
JS (CNV)
12 June 2006

JS (EA)

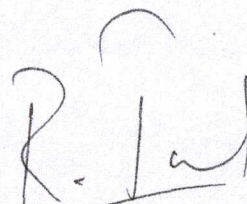
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(72)

1854/JS(CNV)/06
8/61606/JS(EA) 166
8/6**PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE**

Please find enclosed a letter received by Prime Minister and associated papers.

2. MEA is requested to kindly advise whether Prime Minister should send a reply to the letter. If this is recommended, a draft reply from PM may kindly be submitted.



(Rudrendra Tandon)
Deputy Secretary
Tel. 23018358

✓ **Joint Secretary (EA), MEA**

PMO U.O. No. 256 (DS(R)) 6/06

Dated: 7th June, 2006

(73)

(ENGLISH TRANSLATION)

Tokyo, April 28, 2006

Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I am writing this letter recalling the tragic demise on August 1945 of the great hero of independence Netaji Chandra Bose. I presume that you are aware that ever since September 1945, his remains have been kept at Renkoji, a Buddhist temple in Tokyo, under the hospitable care rendered by its chief Priest.

As I understand it, his remains have not been returned to India mainly because of the delicate domestic circumstances in India pertaining thereto. Recently however, I came to learn through Professor Kazuo Azuma, a board member of the Indo-Japanese Association, that Mrs. Krsna Bose of Kolkata, President of the Netaji Institute and a close relative of the late Netaji Chandra Bose, now feels strongly that considering the change in circumstances in India, his remains should be returned to his fatherland without further delay. Having being briefed in detail, I have come to feel that the wishes of the Netaji family should be considered from a humanitarian point of view. I believe that if his remains were to be returned to India with the courtesy commensurate with his great historic status, the event would further promote the friendship between our two peoples.

I sincerely hope that Your Excellency would be good enough to pay attention to the wishes of the Bose family and take the appropriate steps accordingly. Your favorable assistance would be highly appreciated. I would be much obliged if you could kindly inform me of your thoughts.

With warmest regards,
Yoshiro Mori

President
The Indo-Japanese Association
Suzuko Bldg. 2F
Kayabacho 2-1-14, Nihonbashi,
Chuo-ku, Tokyo,
Japan 103-0025
Tel.:81-3-5640-7604
Fax:81-3-5640-1576

2006年4月28日

マンモハン・シン首相閣下

貴国インドの独立運動の偉大なる指導者で、1945年8月に不慮の死をとげられたネタジ・チャンドラ・ボース氏のご遺骨が、同年9月以来、東京の仏教寺院蓮光寺に保管され、同寺院のご住職により最高の敬意を以て守られて今日に及んでいることについては貴首相もご高承のことと存じます。

このご遺骨が既に60年以上もこのような状態にとどまり、故国にお戻りになれなかった原因は、主として貴国の事情によるものと承知しております。然るところ、最近、コルカタのネタジ研究所所長でご親族のクリシュナ・ボース女史より、インド国内の事情がかなり変化してきていることもあり、ご親族の総意として、ご遺骨をこれ以上日本にとどめることなく、故国に迎えることにしたいとの強いご希望が日印協会理事である我妻和男教授を通じ、私に伝えられました。

私は、同教授から詳しい説明を受け、ご親族のご希望が達せられますよう、人道的見地から考えるべき時期にきていると存じます。ご遺骨が貴国において偉大な指導者にふさわしい儀礼をもって迎えられることとなれば、これは日印両国民の間の友好関係の増進に寄与するでありましょう。

このことにつき、貴首相のご高配をえたいと存じ、本信をお送りするものであり、ご内意を承れれば幸甚と存じます。

ご自愛を祈ります。

敬具

日印協会会長



財団法人 日印協会
東京都中央区日本橋茅場町 2-1-14
スズコービル 2F
電話：03-5640-7604
FAX：03-5640-1576

Kindly allow me to express my
gratitude and thank to you.

I have been directed to deliver
an important letter to you from
Mr. Yoshiaki Mori, the President of Indo-
Japanese Association, Former Prime-
minister of Japan. and Present M.P.

He is original letter under signature
written in Japanese, English translation
of the original letter also enclosed.

Mr. Mori has fully expressed his
desire regarding of remains of Netaji
Subhas Chandra Bose.

I believe You would kindly express
Your words to Mr. Mori soon.

Japan has kept it sixty years.

Finally something should be done,
by India.

When we get a positive letter
from You, our government will take
steps to return Netaji's remains
to India.

(26)
I know Netaji's daughter Anita
wished to bring her father's remains
back to India. Because I am a prof
of German language and literature

all Japanese believe that
the remains kept in Renkoji Temple
is Netaji's remain.

If You would give a sympathetic
and positive message to Mr. Mori
so not merely Mr. Mori but also
all Japanese would be highly obliged.

4. Teaching Subjects Past and Present

- a. Languages
Bengali, Hindi, Sanskrit, German, Japanese
- b. Modern Cultures of South Asia
- c. Comparative Cultures between India and Japan, between East and West
- d. Japanese: Language and Culture
- e. German Phonology and Culture

5. Field of Research Specialization

- a. Comparative Cultures
- b. Areal Studies of South Asia (Languages and Cultures)
- c. Rabindranath Tagore --- his Thoughts, Art and Literature
- d. Cultural Intercourses between India and Japan, India and Germany & South Asia General and Japan

6. Attainments

- a. to study Rabindranath Tagore and propagate the ideals of Rabindranath Tagore
- b. to make cultural exchange between India and Japan
- c. Various efforts for the establishment of Nippon Bhavana at Visva-Bharati (Tagore's International Univ.) as Secretary General of the Japanese Committee.
- d. to preside and participate in Conferences on International Exchange of Literature as Chairman of the Association For International Exchange of Literature.
- e. to make efforts for establishing Tagore-Kampo Memorial Monuments in Japan and at Santiniketan as Secretary General of Kampo-Tagore Society.

7. Japan-India Tagore Association

Kazuo Mizuma is one of the foundation members. He has been fulfilling the important role in propagating Tagorology and also in Japan-India Cultural Exchange since 1971, foundation year.

The Association has invited Bengali scholars and artists to deliver lectures and perform Tagore songs and dances in the Embassy of India, Universities and various Tagore-loving Institutes and Museums in many places in Japan.

Various efforts for the establishment of Nippon Bhavan of Visva-Bharati and also Kolkata 'India-Japan Sanskriti Kendra', Paschim Bangla Akademi.

Bio-data

(1)

1. Particulars

Name : KAZUO AZUMA

Date of Birth : August 14th, 1931

Place of Birth : Tokyo, Japan

Address : 4-1-18 Nakakokubun, Ichikawa City, Chiba Pref.,
Japan postal code : 272

(phone) 047-372-7532 (FAX) 047-371-9299

2. Academic Background

- Obtained D. Litt (Honoris Causa) from Netaji Subhas Open Univ.
- Received B. A. in German Literature, the University of Tokyo, in 1957
 - Received M. A. in Indian Philosophy, the University of Tokyo, in 1959
 - Received M. A. in German Literature and Language, the University of Tokyo, in 1960
 - Obtained D. Lit. (Honoris Causa) on Tagore Studies, Rabindra-Bharati University, Calcutta, in 1986
 - Obtained the title of "বিশিষ্টতত্ত্বাবধায়ক" from Tagore Research Institute, Calcutta, in 1989.
 - Obtained Eastern Study Prize-1993 (Academic Achievement Award), the Eastern Institute and the Embassy of India, Tokyo, in 1993
 - Obtained D. Lit. (Honoris Causa), Śrīlālabahāduraśāstrī-Rāṣṭriya-Saṁskṛta-Vidyāpīṭham, New Delhi, in 1994
 - Obtained "Rabindra Prize" from Rabindra Bharati Society, Calcutta, in 1998
 - Obtained "Deshikottama" from Visva-Bharati Univ., in 2000
 - Obtained "International Academy Prize" from Japan Culture Promoting Association, Tokyo, in 2000
 - Obtained the title of "Fellow of the International Fellow of Education" from International Academy of Education, New York, in 2000.
 - Obtained 'Shield of Merit' from the Chief-Minister of West Bengal

3. Research & Teaching Experiences

- Lecturer, Yokohama National University, from 1961 to 1965
- Associate Professor, Yokohama National University, from 1965 to 1971
- Reader and the Head of the Department of Japanese Studies, Visva-Bharati, from 1967 to 1971
- Associate Professor, Waseda University, from 1972 to 1974
- Associate Professor, the University of Tsukuba, from 1974 to 1978
- Professor, the University of Tsukuba, from 1978 to 1991
- Dean of the Faculty of Modern Languages and Modern Cultures, the University of Tsukuba, from 1981 to 1984
- Professor, Reitaku University, from 1991 till now (B.A., M.A. & Ph.D. Course)
- Dean of Language Education Research Institute, Reitaku Univ. from 2001

- (24) "On the Idea of Dharma of Tagore", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1975
- (25) "On Bengali Literature", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1975
- (26) "The Mind of India", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1976
- (27) "Tagore and Gandhi", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1976
- (28) "Indian Culture in Asia", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1976
- (29) "Flowers and Rabindranath Tagore", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1976
- (30) "Hymn to the River Ganges", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1977
- (31) "Bibliographical Review of Debendranath Tagore's 'শ্রীশ্রী' and Dinabandhu Mitra's 'নীল দর্পণ'", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1977
- (32) "On Debendranath's 'শ্রীশ্রীকীর্তনী'", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1977
- (33) "On Ambedkar's 'bauddhadharma hi mānavadharmā hai'", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1977
- (34) "Development of the Basic Theory of the Studies of Language and Culture", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1978
- (35) "Thought of Tagore", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1981
- (36) "Bibliographical Review of Tagore's Stories", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1981
- (37) "Bengali Calendar", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1981
- (38) "On the Genealogy of Tagore's Family", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1981
- (39) "Bibliographical Review of Tagore's 'গীতাঞ্জলি'", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1982
- (40) "How to Translate from Bengali into Japanese in case of my Translation of 'গীতাঞ্জলি'", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1983
- (41) "The Festival of Goddess Durga", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1984
- (42) "bāmlā samskr̥tik o bhāṣātattwik itihaser dr̥ṣṭite rāmmohan rāyer gauṛīya byākaraṇ, I-1", in Japanese, Chiba, 1984
- (43) "bāmlā samskr̥tik o bhāṣātattwik itihaser dr̥ṣṭite rāmmohan rāyer gauṛīya byākaraṇ, I-2", in Japanese, Chiba, 1984
- (44) "Modern India and her Children", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1985
- (45) "bāmlā samskr̥tik o bhāṣātattwik itihaser dr̥ṣṭite rāmmohan rāyer gauṛīya byākaraṇ, I-III", in Japanese, Chiba, 1985
- (46) "On sāvatthi", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1985
- (47) "On harṣa vardhana", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1985
- (48) "Rāmakṛṣṇa", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1986
- (49) "The World of Poet Tagore", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1986
- (50) "Tagore and His Thought of 'the Religion of Man'", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1986
- (51) "Bibliographical Review of Neo-Buddhism", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1987
- (52) "On Prosody of Gītāñjali (I)", in Japanese, Chiba, 1988

2. Published Books and Academic Papers except on Japanese Language, Japanese Culture and Cultural Exchange

- (1) "Über die Sprache und Weisheit der Inder" (On Language and Wisdom of Indians), in Japanese, Tokyo, 1960
- (2) Anmerkungen und Erläuterungen von Hermann Hesses "Unterbrochene Schulstunde" (Notes and Interpretations on Hermann Hesse's "Interrupted School-hours", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1963
- (3) "On Bengali Phonemes, Bengal Language, Bengal & Bengal Literature," in Japanese, with Seizo Aoyagi (coauthor), Tokyo, 1964
- (4) Hermann Hesse's "Demian — War and Natural Mysticism", in Japanese, Yokohama, 1964
- (5) "On Tagore's আত্মপরিচয়", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1965
- (6) "On Tagore's চণ্ডালিকা", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1965
- (7) "On Tagore's মুক্তধারা", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1966
- (8) "On Tagore's নটীর বৃজা", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1967
- (9) Notes on German Translation of Tagore's "Sādhana", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1971
- (10) "Bengal Renaissance and Nandalal Bose", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1972
- (11) "Modern Ethical Thought of Tagore", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1972
- (12) "People and Life in Bengal", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1972
- (13) "On Bengal Buddhist Association," in Japanese, Tokyo, 1972
- (14) Anmerkungen und Erläuterungen von Hermann Hesses "Unterbrochene Schulstunde" (Notes and Interpretations on Hermann Hesse's "Interrupted School-hours", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1963
- (15) "On Bengali Phonemes, Bengal Language, Bengal & Bengal Literature," in Japanese, with Seizo Aoyagi (coauthor), Tokyo, 1964
- (16) Hermann Hesse's "Demian — War and Natural Mysticism", in Japanese, Yokohama, 1964
- (17) "On Tagore's আত্মপরিচয়", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1965
- (18) "On Tagore's চণ্ডালিকা", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1965
- (19) "On Tagore's মুক্তধারা", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1966
- (20) "On Tagore's নটীর বৃজা", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1967
- (21) "My Criticism on Japanese Passive Attitude towards Cultural Intercourse with Asian Countries," in Japanese, Tokyo, 1972
- (22) "Tagore and Buddha", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1973
- (23) "Cultural Interchange between India and Germany," Tokyo, 1974

(81)

- (77) "On Prosody of Gītāñjali (XII)" in Japanese, Chiba, 1998
 (78) "বর্ণপরিচয়" (Bengali Grammar), Bilingual in Japanese and Bengali, Calcutta, 1998
 (79) "Kabaddi and I", in Japanese, Kashiwa, 1998
 (80) "On Prosody of Gītāñjali (XIII)", in Japanese, Chiba, 1999
 (81) "আমার ছোটবেলায় দ্বিতীয় মহাযুদ্ধের অভিজ্ঞতা এবং বর্তমান জাপানে নেতাজীচর্চার নতুন স্রোত", in Bengali, Calcutta, 1999
 (82) "Nature in Tagore's Education", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1999
 (83) "Santiniketan", in Bengali, Santiniketan, 1999
 (84) "On Prosody of Gītāñjali (XIV)", in Japanese, Chiba, 2000
 (85) "On Prosody of Gītāñjali (XV)", in Japanese, Chiba, 2001
 (86) "Barṣā 'ise Basanta"-er Bhūmikā, Calcutta, 2001
 (87) "Kabaddi Itihās"-er Bhūmikā, Calcutta, 2001
 (88) "On Prosody of Gītāñjali (XVI)", in Japanese, Chiba, 2002
 (89) "On Prosody of Gītāñjali (XVII)", in Japanese, Chiba, 2003
 (90) "On Prosody of Gītāñjali (XVIII)", in Japanese, Chiba, 2004

- (53) "Educationalist ... Tagore", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1988.
- (54) "Bibliographical Review of Tagore's 'Letters and Diaries'", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1988.
- (55) "On Prosody of Gitanjali (II)", in Japanese, Chiba, 1989.
- (56) "On Prosody of Gitanjali (III)", in Japanese, Chiba, 1990.
- (57) "On Prosody of Gitanjali (IV)", in Japanese, Chiba, 1991.
- (58) "On Prosody of Gitanjali (V)", in Japanese, Chiba, 1992.
- (59) "On Prosody of Gitanjali (VI)", in Japanese, Kyoto, 1993.
- (60) "On Prosody of Gitanjali (VII)", in Japanese, Chiba, 1993.
- (61) "Tagore as a World Thinker", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1993.
- (62) "Tagore and Germany", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1993.
- (63) "List of Works of Rabindranath Tagore", in Bengali, Tokyo, 1993.
- (64) "Barsapanji of Tagore", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1993.
- (65) "Bamsalata of Tagore Family", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1993.
- (66) "The Characteristics of Tagore's Poems", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1993.
- (67) "On Prosody of Gitanjali (VIII)", in Japanese, Chiba, 1994.
- (68) "রবীন্দ্রনাথ ও রাহুল সান্নিধ্যে ভারততত্ত্ববিদ কোদো", in Bengali, Calcutta, 1994.
- (69) "On Prosody of Gitanjali (IX)", in Japanese, Chiba, 1995.
- (70) "The World of Tagore", in Japanese, Kagawa, 1995^{Tamamese}.
- (71) "On Prosody of Gitanjali (X)", in Japanese, Chiba, 1996.
- (72) "Languages of India", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1996.
- (73) "Rising Tagore", in Japanese, Kagawa, 1996.
- (74) "Indian Civilization and Values", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1996.
- (75) "On Prosody of Gitanjali [XI]", in Japanese, Chiba, 1997.
- (76) "পুরাণো সেই দিনের কথা", in Bengali, Santiniketan, 1997.

- (10) Translation of a poem of "শুভ্রপুট", from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1981
- (11) Translation of some songs of "শীতবিতান" from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1981
মনে ব' দ্বিধা রেখে গেলে চলে সে দিন ভরা সাঁঝে.....
আজি ষষ্ঠারাতের শেষে
- (12) Translation of "চণ্ডালিকা", from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1982
- (13) Translation of "গোরা" from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1982
- (14) Translation of some poems of "শুনশুচ" from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1984 "কোণাই", "নূতন কাল", "শেষ দান"
- (15) Translation of some poems of "শেষ সপ্তক" from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1984
এক (গির জেনেছিলেম, পেয়েছি তোমাকে,)
সাত (অনেক হাজার বছরের)
চব্বিশ (আমার ফুলবাগানের ফুলগুলিকে)
চৌবিশ (পথিক আমি । পথ চলতে চলতে দেখেছি)
তেরাল্লিশ (গাঁচিলে বিজ্ঞাপন চলেছে)
- (16) Translation of some poems of "প্রান্তিক", from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1984
১ (বিশ্বের আলোকলুপ্ত তিমিরের অন্তরালে এল)
৮ (রক্তমাংসে একে একে নিবে গেল যবে দীপশিখা,)
১৪ (যাবার সময় হল বিহনের । এখনি কুলায়)
১৮ (নাগিনীরা চারি দিকে ফেলিতেছে বিস্মৃত নিশ্বাস,)
- (17) Translation of "চার অধ্যায়", from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1985
- (18) Translation of "আত্মপরীচয়", from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1987
- (19) Translation of Tagore's some "চিঠিপত্র", from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1988
- (20) Translation of Somendranath Bandyopadhyay's "রবীন্দ্র-চিত্রকলা, রবীন্দ্রসাহিত্যের পটভূমিকা" with Naoki Nishioka and Masayuki Usuda (cotranslators), from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1988
- (21) Translation of Dharmapal Mahathera's "মহাবোধি সোসাইটির সত্যিকি উৎসবের উদ্বোধন অমূল্যকামে প্রদত্ত ভাষণ", from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1992
- (22) Translation of জাতীয় সংগীত (ভারত ও বাংলাদেশ), from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1992
জনগণমন-অধিনায়ক জয় হে
আমার সোনার বাংলা, আমি তোমায় ভালোবাসি ।

b. Translations

- (1) Translation of Tagore's "Personality" with Hajime Nakamura (cotranslator) from English into Japanese, Tokyo, 1961
- (2) Translation of "চলন্তিকা ব্যাকরণ" with Seizo Aoyagi (cotranslator) from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1964
- (3) Translation of "ভাষা ও সাহিত্য সমগ্র" (ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1967
- (4) Translation of "আশ্রম সংগীত" "আমাদের শান্তিনিকেতন", from Bengali into Japanese, 1972
- (5) Translation of H. Hoffman's "Das Menschenbild des indischen religiösen Genies" (The Human-Images of Religious Geniuses of India), from German into Japanese, Tokyo, 1979
- (6) Translation of "Tagore's Ideals of Education, The Educational Mission of the Visva-Bharati", from English into Japanese, Tokyo, 1981
- (7) Translation of some poems of "নিবেদন", from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1981

- ১৩ সকল গর্ব দূর করি দিব, ----
- ১৪ তোমার অসীমে প্রাণমন লয়ে ----
- ২৩ আলি হেমন্তের শান্তি ব্যাপ্ত চরাচরে ----
- ৬৬ এই বর্ষিমের কোণে রক্তরাগ রেখা ----
- ৭০ তোমার ন্যায়ের দণ্ড প্রত্যেকের করে ----

- (8) Translation of some poems of "গীতাঞ্জলি", from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1981

- ৫ অন্তর মম বিকশিত করো ----
- ৬ প্রেমে প্রাণে গানে গন্ধে আলোকে পুন্দ্রকে ----
- ৮ আজ ধানের ক্ষেতে রৌদ্রছায়ায় ----
- ১০৬ হে মোর চিত্ত, পুণ্য তীর্থে ----
- ১০৭ যেথায় থাকে সবার অশ্রু দীনের হতে দীন ----
- ১০৮ হে মোর দুর্ভাগ্য দেশ, যাদের করেছ অপমান, ----

- (9) Translation of a poem of "গীতাঞ্জলি", from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1981

- ১৮ আগুনের সর্বশমনি ছোঁয়াও প্রাণে । ----

- Translation of some poems of "বলাকা", from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1981

- ২ এবার যে ঐ এল সর্বদেশে গো ----
- ৭ এ কথা জানিতে তুমি, ভারত-ঈশ্বর জা-জাহান, ----
- ৮ হে বিরাট নদী, অদৃশ্য নিঃশব্দ তব জল ----
- ৩৬ সন্ধ্যারাগে ঝিলিমিলি ঝিলিমের স্রোতখানি বাঁকা ----
- ৪৭ প্রাচীন বৎসরের জীর্ণ ক্লান্ত রাত্রি ----

Books and Papers on Japanese Language, Japanese Culture and History of Cultural Exchanges with Japan

- o 'jāpāne rabīndranāth' (in Bengali) Korak, 1991
- o 'jāpānī sampādiker cakhe rabīndranāth' (1915~1924) (in Bengali) Deś Patrikā, 1970
- o 'Kenji Miyazawa and Tagore' (in Japanese), published by the Committee of Centenary Symposium of Kenji Miyazawa, 1997
- o 'Viśva-Bhārati o Nippon Bhaban', (in Bengali) Japan-India Tagore Association donated this Nippon Bhaban. published by Visva-Bharati 1997
- o 'rabīndranāth o kenji miyazawa', (in Bengali), Prati Din, 1997
- o 'Cultural Exchange between Japan and Germany', (in Japanese) Shunjusha, 1977
- o 'On Modern History of Cultural Exchange between Japan and India (1)' (in Japanese), Waseda-shogaku, No. 237, 1973
- o 'prasaṅga rabīndranāth o jāpān', (in Bengali) Punefica, 1998
- o 'ujjwal sūrjā (= japan)' (in Bengali), Subarna Lekhā, 1996

Mr. Shinzo Takagaki. who, invited by Tagore, taught Jujutsu at Tagore Āśrām; Ms. Maki Hoshi who, also invited by Tagore, taught Tea Ceremony and Ikebana (Flower Arrangement) at Tagore Āśrām.

They two stayed there from 1929 to 1931.

- o 'rabīndranāther tukro lekha', (in Bengali), N. E. Publishers, 1996
- o 'ādhun k bhārat-jāpān saṁskṛti-binimayer itihās (2)' (in Bengali), Journal of the Univ. of Tsukuba, 1975
- o 'From the Diary of a Japanese Girl', (in English) from the Diary of Ms. Shizuyo Irie who learned at Visva-Bharati, Shanoda Publishing House, 1992

- (23) Translation of Amitra Sudhan Bhattacharjya's "রবীন্দ্রনাথের পাণ্ডুলিপি" from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1993
- (24) Translation of Bhabtoṣ Datta's "রবীন্দ্রনাথের কবিতা", from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1993
- (25) Translation of Rambahāi Tiwārī's "রবীন্দ্রনাথের কবিতা ছন্দ" from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1993
- (26) Translation of Prakāśh Kumār Nandi's "নাট্যিকার রবীন্দ্রনাথ", from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1993
- (27) Translation of Ajit Kumar Ghos's "গোরা" from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1993
- (28) Translation of Louis Renou's "Les Littératures de l'Inde" (The Literature of India), from French into Japanese, Tokyo, 1996
- (29) Translation of Verses and Phrases by R. Tagore, from Bengali into Japanese, Izura, 1998
- (30) Translation of 'Rabindra-Saṅgī' from Bengali into Japanese, Santiniketan, 1999

(87)

- 'śitoku horir dinapañji' Translation from Japanese into Bengali, Visva-Bharati, 1996
- 'jāpān, rabīndranāth, subhāścandra o anyānya' N. E. Publishers, 2000
- 'rabīndranāther pañcambār jāpān bhraman, bhārat o bhārattattwa, adhyāpak Sukumārī Bhattācārjī'a sammānanā grantha, National Book Agency Pvt. Ltd., 2004
- 'jāpān o rabīndranāth: śatabarṣer binimay?' (in Bengali), N. E. Publishers, 2004
- 'Tenshin and Tagore', (in Japanese), Ukiun shoin, 2005
- 'Shitoku Hori in India', (in Japanese), published by Watarium Art Museum, 2005

88

- 'bhārat-jāpāner setu ar kimurā' (in Bengali), published by 'the Bengal Buddhist Association,' 1992; Rev. Ryusan Kimura, a Buddhist scholar and monk, proficient in Bengali, would deliver lectures on Mahāyāna Buddhism at Calcutta Univ. for many years, loved by Tagore very much, played a role of an interpreter of Bengali on Tagore's visits to Japan.
- 'Tenshin, Taikan and Tagore Family' (in Japanese), published by Taikan Yokoyama Memorial Hall, 1997
- 'Modern Art of India and Kampo Arai' (in Japanese), Chuokoron-Bijutsu Publishing Co., 1974
- 'bhārat-jāpān samskr̥tik binimay' (in Bengali), Visva-Bharati, 1997
- 'Tagore Family and Tenshin, Taikan and Shunso' (in Japanese), published by Taikan Yokoyama Memorial Hall, 1995
- 'Modern Cultural Exchange between Japan and India, ... Centering on Tenshin and Tagore Family' (in Japanese), published by Comparative Civilization Academy, 1998
- 'rabīndranāth o yasuji kiyose' (in Bengali), published by Visva-Bharati, 1997
- 'Indradhanu bhūmikā' (in Bengali) Deś Patrikā, 1967
- 'Wall which combines Ajanta — Horyuji — Kampo Arai' (in Japanese), published by Pola Culture Research Institute, 1991
- 'Indradhanu' (Translation from Japanese into Bengali), in Deś, Deś Patrikā, 1969
- 'bhārat-bhraman dinapañji II Kampo arāi' (Translation from Japanese into Bengali), published by Rabindra-Bharati, 1993

Kazuo Azuma : Career on Japanese Language, Japanese Culture, Indo-Japan Cultural Relation (Japanology)

- Head and visiting Professor of Department of Japanese language and culture of Visva-Bharati (Tagore International University) dispatched abroad by the Ministry of Education, the Government of Japan. during my term of the post of an associate Professor of the Education and Liberal Arts Faculty, Yokohama National University.
1967 ~ 1977 (three and a half years)
- As an associate Professor and a Professor, in the Faculty of Comparative Cultures, and also in the Comparative Culture Division of Ph.D. program : course of philosophies and thoughts, I made guidance in comparative studies and researches and education between Japanese culture and South Asian culture (in various fields — fine arts, literature, religion, thoughts, way of thinking, way of life etc.) 1975 ~ 1991
- Professor of Japanese Language Department of Foreign Languages Faculty, Reitaku University.
1991 ~ till now
- Professor of Japanese culture Division, Japanese Language Education Course. in Ph.D. program of Linguistic Education Faculty.
April, 1996 ~ March, 2001
- Professor of Comparative Civilization and Culture in Ph.D. program taking charge of comparative studies between Japanese culture and South Asian culture,
April, 2001 ~ till now
- Dean of Ph.D. program of Linguistic Education Faculty, Reitaku Univ.
April, 2001 ~ March, 2004



AMBASSADOR

大使のこのお手紙は進展する前に
報告したものに對するお手紙で、大変
喜んで頂いてありますが、更に後の進展
した状況を報告しようと存じます。

きっと もっと喜んで下さるものと存じます。

भारत का राजदूतावास, टोकियो
Embassy of India
2-11, Kudan-Minami 2-chome
Chiyoda-ku, TOKYO 102-0074

Phone : (03) 3263-5036

Fax : (03) 3262-2301

E-Mail : indembjp@gol.com

11th November, 2005

Dear Prof. Azuma,

Thank you for your letter of 5th October, 2005 which I have seen on my return from a visit to New York.

2. We deeply appreciate the contribution you have been making for many years now for promoting Japan-India relations, in particular our cultural interaction. I am sure that the Japan-India Culture Centre being built at Kolkata with your help will be an important symbol of the growing friendship between our two countries.

3. I am very happy to learn that the Netaji Subhas Open University is going to confer the D.Litt. Degree, Honoris Causa, on you. Please accept my warmest congratulations on this well deserved recognition.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

[M.L. Tripathi]

Prof. Kazuo Azuma,
Reitaku University,
Secretary General of Japan India Tagore Association,
4-1-18 Nakakokubun, Ichikawa City,
Chiba Prefecture, Japan

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EMBASSADOR

このお手紙は前に差し上げたかも知れませんが、
 せんが、インド側から私を誘って下さって
 大変光栄に思っております。丁度身体の具合が
 悪くて出席できなかったのです。行けたらよかった
 をあと思っております。多謝念です。

भारत का राजदूतावास, टोकियो
 Embassy of India
 2-11, Kudan-Minami 2-chome
 Chiyoda-ku, TOKYO 102-0074

Phone: (03) 3265-5036
 Fax: (03) 3262-2301
 E-Mail: indembjp@gol.com

13 January, 2004

My dear Prof. Azuma,

I have the honour of forwarding the enclosed letter addressed to you by Mr. R. Venkataraman, former President of India, inviting you to attend a "Global Convention on Peace and Non-violence", being organized by the Gandhi Smriti & Darshan Samiti at New Delhi on 31 January and 1 February, 2004.

2. Former President of South Africa Nelson Mandela, former President of the US Jimmy Carter, the UN Secretary General Kofi Annan and the Dalai Lama are among eminent international personalities, who have been invited to attend this Conference.

3. The organizers will bear the cost of an economy class return air ticket and offer local hospitality for four days from 30 January to 2 February, 2004 in respect of all invitees to the Conference. We will be honoured if you can find time from your busy schedule to grace the occasion by your presence.

4. I request you for an early response to the invitation so that the organizers can be suitably advised for making necessary arrangements for your participation in the Conference.

With my warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

Mani Tripathi

[Mani Tripathi]

Prof. Kazuo Azuma
 Reitaku University
 4-1-18 Nakakoubun,
 Ichilawa-shi, Chiba-ken

Subject: **Letter to PM from former Prime Minister of Japan on the ashes (alleged) of Netaji Subhas Bose at Renkoji Temple in Tokyo.**

Letter dated April 28, 2006 from Hon'ble Mr. Yoshiro Mori, former Prime Minister of Japan is in his capacity as the President of the Indo-Japanese Association. The letter has been forwarded by the eminent Tagore scholar Prof. Kazuo Azuma, who is presently the Secretary General of the Japan India Tagore Association.

2 Mr. Mori asserts that the ashes lying at Renkoji Temple are that of Netaji and it is his understanding, through Prof. Azuma, that the family of Netaji Subhas Bose wish that his remains should return to India without further delay. It is quite strange that GoI is being approached through this channel.

3 It may be recalled that the third Commission, mandated by Government of India, the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI), has recently come to the conclusion that it cannot be proved that the ashes are indeed that of Netaji. Government has rejected the conclusions of the Commission. One of the reasons for the inconclusive findings of the Commission is that experts feel that the remains at Renkoji Temple may not lend themselves to conclusive DNA testing. Thus, we are not yet ready to say with any certainty that the ashes are that of Netaji.

4 The wishes of the family as conveyed to the Hon'ble Mr. Mori by Prof. Azuma may be correct. However, it is necessary to note that there are others in the family who are not too sure. One of the nephews of Netaji, Hon'ble Member of Parliament Shri Subrata Bose, who met the undersigned several times during the course of the JMCI and who was himself a deponent to the Commission, said that the family wanted closure, but several of them were still not convinced that the ashes in Tokyo are that of Netaji.

5 With regard to the query of PMO on whether or not the Prime Minister should reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Mori, our answer should be positive as the former Prime Minister does indeed deserve a reply, especially as his reason for writing is to "promote the friendship between our two peoples". However, in view of what has been stated above, the reply cannot promise action as requested. It should, therefore, convey regards and thanks to the former Prime Minister's engagement in improving bilateral relations. On the substantive issue, PM's reply should say that the matter is constantly under consideration by the Government and people of India; that it is Government's intention that the wishes of Netaji's family are respected in the matter and it is his personal wish that one of the pre-eminent figures of India's independence movements be laid to rest with all the dignity and honour that he deserves.

6 Before the final answer is drafted, perhaps Ministry of Home, who are the nodal Ministry for the matter, should also be consulted. The contact person is Ms. Bhamati, Joint Secretary (Security).

(L.D. Ralte)
JS (CNV)
12 June 2006

JS (EA)

Prime Minister

No.

— June 2006

Your Excellency,

Thank you for your letter of April 28, 2006 conveying the wishes of the family of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose regarding the ashes lying at Renkoji Temple in Tokyo.

2 Excellency, you may be aware that Government of India has been engaged, right from the time of our independence, to come to a final conclusion on the matter of Netaji Subhas Bose. It has always been the intention of our Government to respect the wishes of his family. It is my personal wish that one of the pre-eminent figures of India's independence movement be laid to rest with all the dignity and honour that he deserves.

3 I take this opportunity to thank you for the personal interest taken by you for promoting friendship between the peoples of our two countries, and to convey my personal wishes for your continued good health.

(Dr. Manmohan Singh)

H.E. Mr. Yoshiro Mori
President
The Indo-Japanese Association
Suzuko Bldg. 2F
Kayabacho 2-1-14, Nihonbashi
Chuo-ku, Tokyo
Japan 103-0025

(94)

1854/JS(CNV)/06
8/6

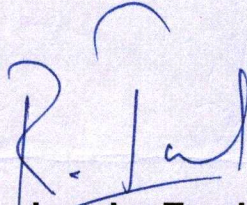
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(3)

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

Please find enclosed a letter received by Prime Minister and associated papers.

2. MEA is requested to kindly advise whether Prime Minister should send a reply to the letter. If this is recommended, a draft reply from PM may kindly be submitted.



(Rudrendra Tandon)
Deputy Secretary
Tel. 23018358

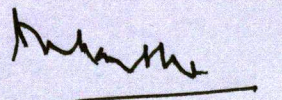
✓ Joint Secretary (EA), MEA

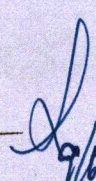
PMO U.O. No. 256 (JS(R)) 07/06

Dated: 7th June, 2006

URGENT

JS(CNV) has been dealing with this matter. I would appreciate his comments so that a suitable draft reply could be prepared and sent to PMO.


8/6

✓ JS(CNV) 
9/6

(ENGLISH TRANSLATION)

Tokyo, April 28, 2006

Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I am writing this letter recalling the tragic demise on August 1945 of the great hero of independence Netaji Chandra Bose. I presume that you are aware that ever since September 1945, his remains have been kept at Renkoji, a Buddhist temple in Tokyo, under the hospitable care rendered by its chief Priest.

As I understand it, his remains have not been returned to India mainly because of the delicate domestic circumstances in India pertaining thereto. Recently however, I came to learn through Professor Kazuo Azuma, a board member of the Indo-Japanese Association, that Mrs. Krsna Bose of Kolkata, President of the Netaji Institute and a close relative of the late Netaji Chandra Bose, now feels strongly that considering the change in circumstances in India, his remains should be returned to his fatherland without further delay. Having being briefed in detail, I have come to feel that the wishes of the Netaji family should be considered from a humanitarian point of view. I believe that if his remains were to be returned to India with the courtesy commensurate with his great historic status, the event would further promote the friendship between our two peoples.

I sincerely hope that Your Excellency would be good enough to pay attention to the wishes of the Bose family and take the appropriate steps accordingly. Your favorable assistance would be highly appreciated. I would be much obliged if you could kindly inform me of your thoughts.

With warmest regards,
Yoshiro Mori

President
The Indo-Japanese Association
Suzuko Bldg. 2F
Kayabacho 2-1-14, Nihonbashi,
Chuo-ku, Tokyo,
Japan 103-0025
Tel.:81-3-5640-7604
Fax:81-3-5640-1576

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2006年4月28日

マンモハン・シン首相閣下

貴国インドの独立運動の偉大なる指導者で、1945年8月に不慮の死をとげられたネタジ・チャンドラ・ボース氏のご遺骨が、同年9月以来、東京の仏教寺院蓮光寺に保管され、同寺院のご住職により最高の敬意を以て守られて今日に及んでいることについては貴首相もご高承のことと存じます。

このご遺骨が既に60年以上もこのような状態にとどまり、故国にお戻りになれなかった原因は、主として貴国の事情によるものと承知しております。然るところ、最近、コルカタのネタジ研究所所長でご親族のクリシュナ・ボース女史より、インド国内の事情がかなり変化してきていることもあり、ご親族の総意として、ご遺骨をこれ以上日本にとどめることなく、故国に迎えることにしたいとの強いご希望が日印協会理事である我妻和男教授を通じ、私に伝えられました。

私は、同教授から詳しい説明を受け、ご親族のご希望が達せられますよう、人道的見地から考えるべき時期にきていると存じます。ご遺骨が貴国において偉大な指導者にふさわしい儀礼をもって迎えられることとなれば、これは日印両国民の間の友好関係の増進に寄与するでありましょう。

このことにつき、貴首相のご高配をえたいと存じ、本信をお送りするものであり、ご内意を承れば幸甚と存じます。

ご自愛を祈ります。

敬具

日印協会会長

表 志朗

財団法人 日印協会

東京都中央区日本橋茅場町2-1-14

スズコービル 2F

電話：03-5640-7604

FAX：03-5640-1576

(97)

Kindly allow me to express my
gratitude and thanks to you.

I have been directed to deliver
an important letter to you from
Mr. Yoshiaki Mori, the President of Indo-
Japanese Association, Former Prime-
minister of Japan. and Present M.P.

He is original letter under signature
written in Japanese, English translation
of the original letter also enclosed.

Mr. Mori has fully expressed his
desire regarding of remains of Netaji
Subhas Candra Bose.

I believe You would kindly express
Your words to Mr. Mori soon.

Japan has kept it sixty years.

Finally something should be done
by India.

When we get a positive letter
from You, our government will take
steps to return Netaji's remains
to India.

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I know Netaji's daughter Anita
wished to bring her father's remains
back to India. Because I am a prof.
of German language and literature

all Japanese believe that
the remains kept in Renkoji Temple
is Netaji's remain.

If You would give a sympathetic
and positive message to Mr. Mori
so not merely Mr. Mori but also
all Japanese would be highly obliged.

Bio-data

(1)

1. Particulars

Name : KAZUO AZUMA

Date of Birth : August 14th, 1931

Place of Birth : Tokyo, Japan

Address : 4-1-18 Nakakokubun, Ichikawa City, Chiba Pref.,
Japan postal code: 272

(phone) 047-372-7532 (FAX) 047-371-9299

2. Academic Background

- Obtained D. Litt (Honoris Causa) from Netaji Subhas Open Univ.
- Received B. A. in German Literature, the University of Tokyo, in 1957
 - Received M. A. in Indian Philosophy, the University of Tokyo, in 1959
 - Received M. A. in German Literature and Language, the University of Tokyo, in 1960
 - Obtained D. Lit. (Honoris Causa) on Tagore Studies, Rabindra-Bharati University, Calcutta, in 1986
 - Obtained the title of "বীণতত্ত্ববিদ" from Tagore Research Institute, Calcutta, in 1989.
 - Obtained Eastern Study Prize-1993 (Academic Achievement Award), the Eastern Institute and the Embassy of India, Tokyo, in 1993
 - Obtained D. Lit. (Honoris Causa), Śrīlālabahāduraśāstri-Rāstriya-Saṁskṛta-Vidyāpīṭham, New Delhi, in 1994
 - Obtained "Rabindra Prize" from Rabindra Bharati Society, Calcutta, in 1998
 - Obtained "Deshikottama" from Visva-Bharati Univ., in 2000
 - Obtained "International Academy Prize" from Japan Culture Promoting Association, Tokyo, in 2000
 - Obtained the title of "Fellow of the International Fellow of Education" from International Academy of Education, New York, in 2000.
 - Obtained "Shield of Merit" from the Chief-Minister of West Bengal

3. Research & Teaching Experiences

- Lecturer, Yokohama National University, from 1961 to 1965
- Associate Professor, Yokohama National University, from 1965 to 1971
- Reader and the Head of the Department of Japanese Studies, Visva-Bharati, from 1967 to 1971
- Associate Professor, Waseda University, from 1972 to 1974
- Associate Professor, the University of Tsukuba, from 1974 to 1978
- Professor, the University of Tsukuba, from 1978 to 1991
- Dean of the Faculty of Modern Languages and Modern Cultures, the University of Tsukuba, from 1981 to 1984
- Professor, Reitaku University, from 1991 till now (B.A, M.A. & Ph.D. Course)
- Dean of Language Education Research Institute, Reitaku Univ. from 2001

4. Teaching Subjects Past and Present

- a. Languages
Bengali, Hindi, Sanskrit, German, Japanese
- b. Modern Cultures of South Asia
- c. Comparative Cultures between India and Japan, between East and West
- d. Japanese: Language and Culture
- e. German: Phonology and Culture

5. Field of Research Specialization

- a. Comparative Cultures
- b. Areal Studies of South Asia (Languages and Cultures)
- c. Rabindranath Tagore ... his Thoughts, Art and Literature
- d. Cultural Intercourses between India and Japan, India and Germany & South Asia General and Japan

6. Attainments

- a. to study Rabindranath Tagore and propagate the ideals of Rabindranath Tagore
- b. to make cultural exchange between India and Japan
- c. Various efforts for the establishment of Nippon Bhavana at Visva-Bharati (Tagore's International Univ.) as Secretary General of the Japanese Committee.
- d. to preside and participate in Conferences on International Exchange of Literature as Chairman of the Association For International Exchange of Literature.
- e. to make efforts for establishing Tagore-Kampo Memorial Monuments in Japan and at Santiniketan as Secretary General of Kampo-Tagore Society.

7. Japan-India Tagore Association

Kazuo Azuma is one of the foundation members. He has been fulfilling the important role in propagating Tagorology and also in Japan-India Cultural Exchange since 1971, foundation year.

The Association has invited Bengali scholars and artists to deliver lectures and perform Tagore songs and dances in the Embassy of India, Universities and various Tagore-loving Institutes and Museums in many places in Japan.

Various efforts for the establishment of Nippon Bhavan of Visva-Bharati and also Kolkata 'India-Japan Samskrti Kendra', Paschimanga Bangla Akademi.

(101)

2. Published Books and Academic Papers except on Japanese Language, Japanese Culture and Cultural Exchange

- (1) "Über die Sprache und Weisheit der Inder" (On Language and Wisdom of Indians), in Japanese, Tokyo, 1960
- (2) Anmerkungen und Erläuterungen von Hermann Hesses "Unterbrochene Schulstunde" (Notes and Interpretations on Hermann Hesse's "Interrupted School-hours", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1963
- (3) "On Bengali Phonemes, Bengal Language, Bengal & Bengal Literature," in Japanese, with Seizo Aoyagi (coauthor), Tokyo, 1964
- (4) Hermann Hesse's "Demian — War and Natural Mysticism", in Japanese, Yokohama, 1964
- (5) "On Tagore's আত্মপরিচয়", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1965
- (6) "On Tagore's চণ্ডালিকা", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1965
- (7) "On Tagore's মুক্তধারা", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1966
- (8) "On Tagore's নটীর খুজা", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1967
- (9) Notes on German Translation of Tagore's "Sādhana", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1971
- (10) "Bengal Renaissance and Nandalal Bose", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1972
- (11) "Modern Ethical Thought of Tagore", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1972
- (12) "People and Life in Bengal", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1972
- (13) "On Bengal Buddhist Association", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1972
- (14) Anmerkungen und Erläuterungen von Hermann Hesses "Unterbrochene Schulstunde" (Notes and Interpretations on Hermann Hesse's "Interrupted School-hours", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1963
- (15) "On Bengali Phonemes, Bengal Language, Bengal & Bengal Literature," in Japanese, with Seizo Aoyagi (coauthor), Tokyo, 1964
- (16) Hermann Hesse's "Demian — War and Natural Mysticism", in Japanese, Yokohama, 1964
- (17) "On Tagore's আত্মপরিচয়", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1965
- (18) "On Tagore's চণ্ডালিকা", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1965
- (19) "On Tagore's মুক্তধারা", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1966
- (20) "On Tagore's নটীর খুজা", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1967
- (21) "My Criticism on Japanese Passive Attitude towards Cultural Intercourse with Asian Countries," in Japanese, Tokyo, 1972
- (22) "Tagore and Buddha", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1973
- (23) "Cultural Interchange between India and Germany," Tokyo, 1974

- (24) "On the Idea of Dharma of Tagore", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1975
- (25) "On Bengali Literature", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1975
- (26) "The Mind of India", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1976
- (27) "Tagore and Gandhi", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1976
- (28) "Indian Culture in Asia", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1976
- (29) "Flowers and Rabindranath Tagore", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1976
- (30) "Hymn to the River Ganges", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1977
- (31) "Bibliographical Review of Debendranath Tagore's 'ব্রাহ্ম' and Dinabandhu Mitra's 'নীল দর্পণ'", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1977
- (32) "On Debendranath's 'ব্রাহ্মসমাজ'", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1977
- (33) "On Ambedkar's 'buddhadharma hi mānavadharmā hai'", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1977
- (34) "Development of the Basic Theory of the Studies of Language and Culture", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1978
- (35) "Thought of Tagore", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1981
- (36) "Bibliographical Review of Tagore's Stories", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1981
- (37) "Bengali Calendar", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1981
- (38) "On the Genealogy of Tagore's Family", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1981
- (39) "Bibliographical Review of Tagore's 'সংসার'", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1982
- (40) "How to Translate from Bengali into Japanese in case of my Translation of 'সংসার'", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1983
- (41) "The Festival of Goddess Durga", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1984
- (42) "bāmlā samskr̥tik o bhāṣātattwik itihaser dr̥ṣṭite rāmmohan rāyer gaurīya byākaraṇ, I-1", in Japanese, Chiba, 1984
- (43) "bāmlā samskr̥tik o bhāṣātattwik itihaser dr̥ṣṭite rāmmohan rāyer gaurīya byākaraṇ, I-2", in Japanese, Chiba, 1984
- (44) "Modern India and her Children", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1985
- (45) "bāmlā samskr̥tik o bhāṣātattwik itihaser dr̥ṣṭite rāmmohan rāyer gaurīya byākaraṇ, I-III", in Japanese, Chiba, 1985
- (46) "On sāvatthī", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1985
- (47) "On harśa vardhana", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1985
- (48) "Rāmakṛ̥ṣṇa", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1985
- (49) "The World of Poet Tagore", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1986
- (50) "Tagore and His Thought of 'the Religion of Man'", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1986
- (51) "Bibliographical Review of Neo-Buddhism", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1987
- (52) "On Prosody of Gītājālī (I)", in Japanese, Chiba, 1988

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- (53) "Educationalist ... Tagore", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1988
- (54) "Bibliographical Review of Tagore's 'Letters and Diaries'", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1988
- (55) "On Prosody of Gitanjali (II)", in Japanese, Chiba, 1989
- (56) "On Prosody of Gitanjali (III)", in Japanese, Chiba, 1990
- (57) "On Prosody of Gitanjali (IV)", in Japanese, Chiba, 1991
- (58) "On Prosody of Gitanjali (V)", in Japanese, Chiba, 1992
- (59) "On Prosody of Gitanjali (VI)", in Japanese, Kyoto, 1993
- (60) "On Prosody of Gitanjali (VII)", in Japanese, Chiba, 1993
- (61) "Tagore as a World Thinker", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1993
- (62) "Tagore and Germany", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1993
- (63) "List of Works of Rabindranath Tagore", in Bengali, Tokyo, 1993
- (64) "Barsapanji of Tagore", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1993
- (65) "Bamsalata of Tagore Family", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1993
- (66) "The Characteristics of Tagore's Poems", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1993
- (67) "On Prosody of Gitanjali (VIII)", in Japanese, Chiba, 1994
- (68) "রবীন্দ্রনাথ ও রাহুল সান্নিধ্যে ভারততত্ত্ববিদ কোদো", in Bengali, Calcutta, 1994
- (69) "On Prosody of Gitanjali (IX)", in Japanese, Chiba, 1995
- (70) "The World of Tagore", in Japanese, Kagawa, 1995^{Tan}
- (71) "On Prosody of Gitanjali (X)", in Japanese, Chiba, 1996
- (72) "Languages of India", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1996
- (73) "Rising Tagore", in Japanese, Kagawa, 1996
- (74) "Indian Civilization and Values", in Japanese, Tokyo, 1996
- (75) "On Prosody of Gitanjali [XI]", in Japanese, Chiba, 1997
- (76) "পুরাণো সেই দিনের কথা", in Bengali, Santiniketan, 1997

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- (77) "On Prosody of Gītāñjali (XII)" in Japanese, Chiba, 1998
 (78) "বর্ণপরিচয়" (Bengali Grammar), Bilingual in Japanese and Bengali, Calcutta, 1998
 (79) "Kabaddi and I," in Japanese, Kashiwa, 1998
 (80) "On Prosody of Gītāñjali (XIII)," in Japanese, Chiba, 1999
 (81) "আমার ছোটবেলায় দ্বিতীয় মহাযুদ্ধের অভিজ্ঞতা এবং বর্তমান জাপানে নেতাজীচর্চার নতুন স্রোত," in Bengali, Calcutta, 1999
 (82) "Nature in Tagore's Education," in Japanese, Tokyo, 1999
 (83) "Santiniketan," in Bengali, Santiniketan, 1999
 (84) "On Prosody of Gītāñjali (XIV)," in Japanese, Chiba, 2000
 (85) "On Prosody of Gītāñjali (XV)," in Japanese, Chiba, 2001
 (86) "Barṣā iśe Basanta"-er Bhūmikā, Calcutta, 2001
 (87) "Kabaddi Itihās"-er Bhūmikā, Calcutta, 2001
 (88) "On Prosody of Gītāñjali (XVI)," in Japanese, Chiba, 2002
 (89) "On Prosody of Gītāñjali (XVII)," in Japanese, Chiba, 2003
 (90) "On Prosody of Gītāñjali (XVIII)," in Japanese, Chiba, 2004

b. Translations

- (1) Translation of Tagore's "Personality" with Hajime Nakamura (cotranslator) from English into Japanese, Tokyo, 1961
- (2) Translation of "চলন্তিকা ব্যাকরণ" with Seizo Aoyagi (cotranslator) from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1964
- (3) Translation of "ভাষা ও সাহিত্য সমগ্র" (ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1967
- (4) Translation of আশ্রম সংগীত "আমাদের শান্তিনিকেতন", from Bengali into Japanese, 1972
- (5) Translation of H. Hoffman's "Das Menschenbild des indischen religiösen Genies" (The Human-Images of Religious Geniuses of India), from German into Japanese, Tokyo, 1979
- (6) Translation of "Tagore's Ideals of Education, The Educational Mission of the Visva-Bharati", from English into Japanese, Tokyo, 1981
- (7) Translation of some poems of "নিবেদন", from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1981

১৩ সকল গর্ব দূর করি দিব, ----

১৪ তোমার অসীমে প্রণমন লয়ে ----

২৩ আজি হেমন্তের শান্তি ব্যাঙ চরাচরে ----

৬৬ এই পশ্চিমের কোণে রক্তরাগ রেখা ----

৭০ তোমার ন্যায়ের দণ্ড প্রত্যেকের করে ----

- (8) Translation of some poems of "গীতাঞ্জলি", from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1981

৫ অন্তর মম বিকশিত করো ----

৬ প্রেমে প্রাণে গানে গন্ধে আলোকে পুলকে ----

৮ আজ ধানের ক্ষেতে বৌদ্ধছায়ায় ----

১০৬ হে মোর চিত্ত, পুণ্য তীর্থে ----

১০৭ যেথায় থাকে সবার অশ্রম দীনের হতে দীন ----

১০৮ হে মোর দুর্ভাগ্য দেশ, যাদের করেছ অপমান, ----

- (9) Translation of a poem of "গীতাঞ্জলি", from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1981

১৮ আগুনের সর্বশমনি ছোঁয়াও প্রাণে । ----

Translation of some poems of "বলাকা", from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1981

২ এবার যে ঐ এল সর্বনেশে গো ----

৭ এ কথা জানিতে তুমি, ভারত-ঈশ্বর জা-জাহান, ----

৮ হে বিরাট নদী, অদৃশ্য নিঃশব্দ তব জল ----

৩৬ সন্ধ্যারাগে ঝিলিমিলি ঝিলজের স্রোতখানি বাঁকা ----

৪৫ পুরাতন বৎসরের জীর্ণ ক্লান্ত রাত্রি ----

- (10) Translation of a poem of "বৃন্দাবন", from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1981
- (11) Translation of some songs of "গীতবিতান" from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1981
মনে ব' দ্বিধা রেখে গেলে চলে সে দিন ভরা সাঁঝে.....
আজি ঋষ্যরাতের শেষে
- (12) Translation of "চণ্ডালিকা", from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1982
- (13) Translation of "গোরা" from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1982
- (14) Translation of some poems of "পুনশ্চ" from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1984 'কোণারি', 'নূতন কাল', 'শেষ দান'
- (15) Translation of some poems of "শেষ সম্ভব" from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1984
এক (গির জেনেছিলেন, পেয়েছি তোমাকে,)
সাত (অনেক হাজার বছরের)
চন্দ্রিশ (আমার ফুলবাগানের ফুলগুলিকে)
চৌবিশ (পথিক আমি । পথ চলতে চলতে দেখেছি)
তেরাল্লিশ (পাঁচিশে বিজ্ঞাপন চলেছে)
- (16) Translation of some poems of "প্রান্তিক", from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1984
১ (বিশ্বের আলোকলুপ্ত তিমিরের অন্তরালে এল)
৮ (রক্তমঞ্চে একে একে নিবে গেল যবে দীপশিখা,)
১৪ (যাবার সময় হল বিহনের । এখনি কুলায়)
১৮ (নাগিনীরা চারি দিকে ফেলিতেছে বিষাক্ত নিশ্বাস,)
- (17) Translation of "চার অধ্যায়", from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1985
- (18) Translation of "আত্মপরিচয়", from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1987
- (19) Translation of Tagore's some "চিঠিপত্র", from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1988
- (20) Translation of Somendranath Bandyopadhyay's "রবীন্দ্র-চিত্রকলা, রবীন্দ্রসাহিত্যের পটভূমিকা" with Naoki Nishioka and Masayuki Usuda (cotranslators), from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1988
- (21) Translation of Dharmapal Mahathera's "মহাযোগি সোসাইটির সত্যিকি উৎসবের উদ্বোধনী অনুষ্ঠানে প্রদত্ত ভাষণ", from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1992
- (22) Translation of জাতীয় সংগীত (ভারত ও বাংলাদেশ), from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1992
জনগণমন - অধিনায়ক জয় হে
আমার সোনার বাংলা, আমি তোমায় ভালোবাসি ।

- (23) Translation of Amitra Sudhan Bhattacharjya's "রবীন্দ্রনাথের পাণ্ডুলিপি" from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1993
- (24) Translation of Bhabtoṣ Datta's "রবীন্দ্রনাথের কবিতা", from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1993
- (25) Translation of Rambahāi Tiwārī's "রবীন্দ্রনাথের কবিতা ছন্দ" from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1993
- (26) Translation of Prakāśh Kumār Nandi's "নাট্যিকার রবীন্দ্রনাথ", from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1993
- (27) Translation of Ajit Kumar Ghos's "গোরা" from Bengali into Japanese, Tokyo, 1993
- (28) Translation of Louis Renou's "Les Littératures de l'Inde" (The Literature of India), from French into Japanese, Tokyo, 1996
- (29) Translation of Verses and Phrases by R. Tagore, from Bengali into Japanese, Izura, 1998
- (30) Translation of "Rabindra-Saṅgīt" from Bengali into Japanese, Santiniketan, 1999

Books and Papers on Japanese Language, Japanese Culture and History of Cultural Exchanges with Japan

- 'jāpāne rabīndranāth' (in Bengali) Korak, 1991
- 'jāpānī sampādiker cakhe rabīndranāth' (1915~1924)
(in Bengali) Deś Patrikā, 1970
- 'Kenji Miyazawa and Tagore' (in Japanese), published by
the Committee of Centenary Symposium of Kenji Miyazawa, 1997
- 'Viśva-Bhārati o Nippon Bhaban', (in Bengali)
Japan-India Tagore Association donated this Nippon Bhaban.
published by Visva-Bharati 1997
- 'rabīndranāth o kenji miyazawa', (in Bengali), Prati Din,
1997
- 'Cultural Exchange between Japan and Germany', (in Japanese)
Shunjusha, 1977
- 'On Modern History of Cultural Exchange between Japan
and India (I)' (in Japanese), Waseda-shogaku, No. 237, 1973
- 'prasaṅga rabīndranāth o jāpān', (in Bengali)
Punefica, 1998
- 'ujjwal sūrj'a (= japan)' (in Bengali), Subarna Lekhā,
1996

Mr. Shinzo Takagaki, who, invited by Tagore, taught
Jujutsu at Tagore Āśrām; Ms. Maki Hoshi who, also
invited by Tagore, taught Tea Ceremony and Ikebana
(Flower Arrangement) at Tagore Āśrām.

They two stayed there from 1929 to 1931.

- 'rabīndranāther tukro lekha', (in Bengali),
N. E. Publishers, 1996
- 'ādhun k bhārat-jāpān saṁskṛti-binimayer itihās (2)'
(in Bengali), Journal of the Univ. of Tsukuba, 1975
- 'From the Diary of a Japanese Girl', (in English) from
the Diary of Ms. Shizuyo Irie who learned at
Visva-Bharati, Shanoda Publishing House, 1992

- 'bhārat jāpāner setu ār kimurā' (in Bengali), published by 'the Bengal Buddhist Association,' 1992; Rev. Ryusan Kimura, a Buddhist scholar and monk, proficient in Bengali, would deliver lectures on Mahāyāna Buddhism at Calcutta Univ. for many years, loved by Tagore very much, played a role of an interpreter of Bengali on Tagore's visits to Japan.
- 'Tenshin, Taikan and Tagore Family' (in Japanese), published by Taikan Yokoyama Memorial Hall, 1997
- 'Modern Art of India and Kampo Arai' (in Japanese), Chuokoron-Bijutsu Publishing Co., 1974
- 'bhārat-jāpān samskr̥tik binimay' (in Bengali), Visva-Bharati, 1997
- 'Tagore Family and Tenshin, Taikan and Shunso' (in Japanese), published by Taikan Yokoyama Memorial Hall, 1995
- 'Modern Cultural Exchange between Japan and India, — Centering on Tenshin and Tagore Family,' (in Japanese), published by Comparative Civilization Academy, 1998
- 'rabīndranāth o yasuji kiyose' (in Bengali), published by Visva-Bharati, 1997
- 'indradhanu bhūmikā' (in Bengali) Deś Patrikā, 1967
- 'Wall which combines Ajanta — Horyuji — Kampo Arai' (in Japanese), published by Pola Culture Research Institute, 1991
- 'Indradhanu' (Translation from Japanese into Bengali), in Deś, Deś Patrikā, 1969
- 'bhārat-bhraman dinapañji || Kampo ārai,' Translation from Japanese into Bengali, published by Rabindra-Bharati, 1993

- 'śitoku horir dinapañji' Translation from Japanese into Bengali, Visva-Bharati, 1996
- 'jāpān, rabīndranāth, subhāṣcandra o anyānya' N. E. Publishers, 2000
- 'rabīndranāther pañcambār jāpān bhraman,' bhārat o bhārattattwa, adhyāpak Sukumārī Bhaṭṭācārjya sammānanā grantha, National Book Agency Pvt. Ltd., 2004
- 'jāpān o rabīndranāth: Śatabarṣer binimay?' (in Bengali), N. E. Publishers, 2004
- 'Tenshin and Tagore,' (in Japanese), Ukiun shoin, 2005
- 'Shitoku Hori in India', (in Japanese), published by Watarium Art Museum, 2005

(111)

Kazuo Azuma : Career on Japanese Language, Japanese Culture, Indo-Japan Cultural Relation (Japanology)

- Head and visiting Professor of Department of Japanese language and culture of Visva-Bharati (Tagore International University) dispatched abroad by the Ministry of Education, the Government of Japan. during my term of the post of an associate Professor of the Education and Liberal Arts Faculty, Yokohama National University.
1967 ~ 1971 (three and a half years)
- As an associate Professor and a Professor, in the Faculty of Comparative Cultures, and also in the Comparative Culture Division of Ph.D. program. course of philosophies and thoughts, I made guidance in comparative studies and researches and education between Japanese culture and South Asian culture (in various fields — fine arts, literature, religion, thoughts, way of thinking, way of life etc.) 1975 ~ 1991
- Professor of Japanese Language Department of Foreign Languages Faculty, Reitaku University.
1991 ~ till now
- Professor of Japanese culture Division, Japanese Language Education Course. in Ph.D. program of Linguistic Education Faculty.
April, 1996 ~ March, 2001
- Professor of Comparative Civilization and Culture in Ph.D. program taking charge of comparative studies between Japanese culture and South Asian culture,
April, 2001 ~ till now
- Dean of Ph.D. program of Linguistic Education Faculty, Reitaku Univ.
April, 2001 ~ March, 2004

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AMBASSADOR

大使のこのお手紙は進展する前に即
報告したものに對するお手紙で大変
喜んで頂いておりましたが更に後の進展
した状況を即報告しようといたします
きっと もっと喜んで下さるものといたします

भारत का राजदूतावास, टोकियो
Embassy of India
2-11, Kudan-Minami 2-chome
Chiyoda-ku, TOKYO 102-0074
Phone : (03) 3265-5036
Fax : (03) 3262-2301
E-Mail : indembjp@gol.com

11th November, 2005

Dear Prof. Azuma,

Thank you for your letter of 5th October, 2005 which I have seen on my return from a visit to New York.

2. We deeply appreciate the contribution you have been making for many years now for promoting Japan-India relations, in particular our cultural interaction. I am sure that the Japan-India Culture Centre being built at Kolkata with your help will be an important symbol of the growing friendship between our two countries.

3. I am very happy to learn that the Netaji Subhas Open University is going to confer the D.Litt. Degree, Honoris Causa, on you. Please accept my warmest congratulations on this well deserved recognition.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

M. L. Tripathi

[M.L.Tripathi]

Prof. Kazuo Azuma,
Reitaku University,
Secretary General of Japan India Tagore Association,
4-1-18 Nakakokubun, Ichikawa City,
Chiba Prefecture, Japan

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AMBASSADOR

このお手紙は前に差し上げたかも知れませんが、インド側から私を誘って下さって大変光栄に思っております。丁度身体の具合が悪くて出席できなかったのでありますが、行けたらよかったなあと思っております。多謝念です。

भारत का राजदूतावास, टोकियो
Embassy of India
2-11, Kudan-Minami 2-chome
Chiyoda-ku, TOKYO 102-0074

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13 January, 2004

My dear Prof. Azuma,

I have the honour of forwarding the enclosed letter addressed to you by Mr. R. Venkataraman, former President of India, inviting you to attend a "Global Convention on Peace and Non-violence", being organized by the Gandhi Smriti & Darshan Samiti at New Delhi on 31 January and 1 February, 2004.

2. Former President of South Africa Nelson Mandela, former President of the US Jimmy Carter, the UN Secretary General Kofi Annan and the Dalai Lama are among eminent international personalities, who have been invited to attend this Conference.

3. The organizers will bear the cost of an economy class return air ticket and offer local hospitality for four days from 30 January to 2 February, 2004 in respect of all invitees to the Conference. We will be honoured if you can find time from your busy schedule to grace the occasion by your presence.

4. I request you for an early response to the invitation so that the organizers can be suitably advised for making necessary arrangements for your participation in the Conference.

With my warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

Mani Tripathi

[Mani Tripathi]

Prof. Kazuo Azuma
Ritsaku University
4-1-18 Nakakoubun,
Ichilawa-shi, Chiba-ken